FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 216 *7 November 1983*

ARGENTINA

Justicialist National Council Issues Declaration B 1
Peronist Youth Scores Justicialist Leadership B 3
Peron's Lawyer Says Telegram to Alfonsin Authentic B 3
Multiparty Group Pledges To Defend Democracy B 4
Foreign Leaders Send Greetings to Alfonsin B 5
Presidential Inauguration Set for 10 December B 5
Venezuelan President To Visit 23 November B 5

BOLIVIA

COB Declares State of Emergency Over Salaries C 1
Finance Minister Denies Devaluation of Peso C 1
Government Grants Salary Hike, Bonus Payment C 1
President Congratulates Argentina's Alfonsin C 2
Briefs: ROK, Danish Ambassadors Accredited; Iraqi Ambassador Presents Credentials; New Cochabamba Prefect Installed; New Potosi Mayor Appointed C 2

CHILE

Matthei Assesses Dialogue With Derwinski E 1
Pinochet Warns 'Ambitious Politicians' E 1
Social Democracy, Democratic Socialist Union Unite [LA TERCERA DE LA HORA 27 Oct] E 2
Communist Party Member Killed in Shootout E 2
Havana Reports Murder, Demonstration E 3
Ceremony in Solidarity With Exiles Held E 3

COLOMBIA

Congress Rejects Legal Aid Treaty With U.S. [EL TIEMPO 30 Oct] F 1
Lloreda Seeks Nonintervention in Peace Process F 1
Salvadoran Rebel Leader Meets With Betancur F 1
Bomb Exploded at Santander Government Office F 2
Rescue Attempt Leaves Guerrillas, Policeman Dead F 2
Andean Presidents, EEC To Sign Accord [EL SIGLO 2 Nov] F 3
Briefs: New INDERENA Official; New Foreign Ministry Officials F 3

PERU

Armed Forces To Guarantee 13 November Elections J 1
Interior Minister on Student Unrest, Terrorists J 1
Joint Declaration Signed With Bolivia [PRESENCIA 28 Oct] J 2
Industry Minister Discusses Crisis Measures J 4
Briefs: Inflation Rate Increases J 4

URUGUAY

Foreign Minister Calls for Grenada Withdrawal K 1
Ambassador to U.S. Named Finance Minister K 1
President Alvarez Congratulates Alfonsin K 1
Foreign Minister on British Planes Stopover K 2
Antigovernment Riots Staged in Montevideo 5 Nov K 2
Police Issue Communique K 3

VENEZUELA

Revolutionary Party President Beaujon Murdered L 1
Leftist Candidate on U.S. 'Interventionist Plan' L 1
Herrera Criticizes Religious 'Abuse' in Nicaragua L 1

MEXICO

Grenada Evacuees Stop Over En Route to Havana M 1
Depart From Merida M 1
Government Assumes Control of Airline Company M 1
Strikers Resume Work M 2
Briefs: Projected Pemex Revenue; Oil Products; M 2
Nuclear Center Canceled; Agricultural Credits

PANAMA

Foreign Minister on Contadora, Stone Meeting N 1
Reiterates Support for Contadora N 2
President Comments on Scandals, Reagan Plan N 2
Agriculture Minister, IRHE Director Resign N 4
IRHE Director Named N 4
[LA PRENSA 6 Nov]
Agriculture Minister Appointed N 4

CENTRAL AMERICA

BELIZE

Prime Minister on Problem With Guatemala P 1
[SUNDAY TIMES 23 Oct]

COSTA RICA

U.S. Envoy Stone Makes Visit, Holds Meetings P 1
No Meeting With Monge P 1
Volio Comments on Meeting P 1
Volio 'Pleased' With Meeting P 2
Havana Notes Volio Meeting P 2
Deputy Comments on Calm Along Northern Border P 3
Three Deputies Reportedly on Visit in Cuba P 3
[LA NACION 20 Oct]
Joint Communique With Dominican Republic Signed P 3
Solano Admits Nicaraguan Contras Used Territory P 4
Volio Opposes Costa Rica-DPRK Cultural Institute P 5

EL SALVADOR

Stone Meets Magana, Other Officials During Visit P 5
COPREFA Denies Arrest of Auxiliary Bishop's Father P 6
[EL MUNDO 4 Nov]

Reportage on Military Activity in Country P 6
San Juan Opico Attacked P 6
Cuidad Barrios Casualties P 7
[LA PRENSA GRAFICA 4 Nov]
Rebel Action on 2 Nov P 7
[LA PRENSA GRAFICA 4 Nov]
Havana Cites Latest Reports P 7
Rebel Station Protests Bombing P 8
[Farabundo Marti]
Rebel Station Reports Actions P 8
[Farabundo Marti]
Venceremos Reports Clash P 9
Clash Between 'Subversives' P 9
Havana Reports FMLN Victories P 9
Reports on FMLN Casualties P 10
Operations in Cabanas, San Vicente P 10
[LA PRENSA GRAFICA 5 Nov]
Venceremos Reports on Fighting P 11
Havana on U.S. Advisers P 11
FMLN Reports Victory P 12
[Farabundo Marti]
Havana Reports FMLN Attack P 13
Havana Cites Venceremos P 13
FMLN Scores Stone, 'Imperialist' Policy P 13
[Farabundo Marti]
Guerillas Rule Out Meeting P 13
FMLN Charges U.S. Preaparing Invasion Force
[Venceremos]
Havana Cites FMLN-FDR Communique on U.S. 'Threat' P

GUATEMALA

Terrorists Attack U.S. Ambassador's Residence P 18
PGT Claims Responsibility P 18
Nicaraguan Embassy Submits Peace Proposal P 19
[PRENSA LIBRE 4 Nov]
Suazo Meets Stone, States Support of Contadora P 19

HONDURAS

Sandinists Kill One, Injure Four in Attack P 20
Clash Between Border Police, EPS Reported P 20

NICARAGUA

Former Somozists Reportedly Requesting Invasion P 21
Mobilization Sought as Reply to 'Aggression' P 21
Losses From Rebel Attacks Estimated $4 Billion P 22
Ambassador to U.S. Comments on Senate Vote P 22
Soviet Ambassador Reaffirms Solidarity P 23
Anti-Sandinists Detail Points of Agreement P 24

CUBA

Reports on Repatriation of Prisoners, Wounded Q 1
Ferch Delivers U.S. Note Q 2
Government Agrees to Proposal Q 3
Aircraft Departure Reported Q 4

Televised Arrival of More Cubans Q 4
Arrival of All-Cuban Group Q 4
Names of Additional Survivors Q 5
U.S. 'Concentration Camp' Photos Published Q
149 Prisoners Greeted by Castro Q 6
51 Arrive on Second Flight Q 6
More Cubans Arrive Q 6
'Station Interview' Program With Colonel Tortolo Q 7
Commentaries on U.S. Intervention in Grenada Q 11
'Defeat' in UN General Assembly Q 11
Castro on Defense Capabilities Q 12
'International Commentary' on U.S. Policy Q 12
Television Shows Documentary on Grenada Airport Q 15
Workers Throughout Country Observe Red Sunday Q 15

CARIBBEAN

BARBADOS

Paper Laments Campaign Against United States S 1
Briefs: FRG, Indian Envoys Appointed S 1

GRENADA

Scoon Seen as Likely To Head Government S 1
UNCTAD's McIntyre Possible as Scoon's Choice S 1
Coard, Austin, Others Turned Over to Authorities S 2
IRC Delegate Says 300 Cubans Leaving 5 Nov S 3
Island Reestablishes Communications Links S 4
Former Ministers Comment on Coup, U.S. Action S 4
Louison on Bishop's Death S 4
Ramdhanny on NJM Problems, Weapons S 6
Radix on Coup, U.S. Action S 7

JAMAICA

Seaga Says No Ban on Travel to USSR, Cuba S 8

OTHER COUNTRIES

PARAGUAY

Mopoco Leaders Seek To Return for 'Discussions' V 1

SURINAME

Minister Raps U.S.-Led Grenada Invasion V 1
Arson Suspects Said Linked to December Invasion V 1

JUSTICIALIST NATIONAL COUNCIL ISSUES DECLARATION

PY041802 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1520 GMT 3 Nov 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 3 Nov (TELAM) -- The National Council of the Justicialist Party has issued a declaration affirming that the Justicialist Party [PJ] will be the staunchest defender of the Argentines' democratic conviction and of the country's institutional stability and continuity.

The document, which was delivered to the press by PJ Political Secretary Carlos Spadone, criticizes the artifically induced polarization among the people and notes that the call for Argentines' unity should have been sounded before the elections, not after the results were in. The text of the document reads as follows:

Whatever their results, the 30 October elections were a triumph of democracy, as was intended by all the Argentine people; a triumph for which our movement had struggled unflinchingly, contributing to it with the largest share of sacrifice.

Considering the cost of that triumph and the experience of living through a military dictatorship, the PJ will be the staunchest defender of Argentine poeple's democratic conviction and the country's institutional stability and continuity. We have always strived for national unity. Our electoral campaign and platform clearly reflected our decision to bury for good the squabbles which have so badly divided Argentines in the past.

We do recognize Dr Alfonsin's victory but, as representatives of a national movement, we have to make some observations so that in the future nobody may plead ignorance of the facts. Radicalism has indeed increased its historical share of votes, but the difference in its favor resulted from votes cast by non-Radical sectors. This was the consequence of the artificially induced polarization among the people, produced by reviving the false antagonism between Peronism and non-Peronism, without realizing that deep down the choice is between national unity and national dissolution. That tactic brought back the worst practice in which a democracy can indulge, that is, casting votes for negative reasons -- casting votes against something or someone -- instead of making the votes count for positive and lofty propsoals. The call for the Argentines' unity had to be sounded before the elections, not after the results were known.

The result of the vote count is the most eloquent evidence of that polarization. For which candidate did the sectors led by Frigerio, Alsogaray, Martinez-Raymonda, and Manrique vote, on one hand, and the leftist sectors on the other hand? To what extent may the diversity of the support given to Dr Alfonsin turn out to be a time bomb which will start to tick as soon as the new government comes to power and finds itself unable to meet such diverse expectations?

On the other hand, the Peronist constituency, whick makes up more than 40 percent of the electorate, is a cohesive and homogeneous force aligned behind a doctrine and common goals which have prevailed over the fortuitous presence of some personalities, thus revealing the loyalty of Peronists whom we cannot disappoint.

Our movement went into the electoral context with one proposal, while Dr Alfonsin had a different proposal. We did not promise a paradise on earth nor did we offer magical or immediate solutions.

The man who happened to become our adversary made all kinds of promises to all sectors of Argentine society. Now we can only wait for the fulfillment of these promises, simply recalling the evangelical precept which says: "You shall be judged by your words." We Peronists did not win because we made some mistakes. Therefore, and in view of what we have stated above, the Justicialist National Council is determined to make a profound revision of our strategy in order to make the necessary corrections, thus enabling us to fully exercise the power conferred upon the Peronists in Congress, and to implement the proposals which were supported by the Peronist members.

Let us say once more that we will not be a factor in democracy's destabilization; on the contrary, we pledge our unswerving loyalty to the principles which were endorsed by nearly 6 million Argentines who voted for:

Liberation, against dependency;

National unity, against chaos, with full validity for human rights;

Institutional stability, against national dissolution;

Social justice, against exploitation and misery;

Participation, against alienation;

Social accord, against unilateral imposition;

Strong and participatory unions with internal democracy, against union divisiveness under the guise of democracy;

Productive economy, against immoral speculation;

Fair income distribution, against privileges and economic concentration;

Independent foreign policy, equidistant from blocs;

Freedom from any international, ideological, political or economic subordination.

Any moves in those directions will have our warmest support, because today we are willing to practice a constructive opposition, just as we demanded in the past. But, with the same candor with which we say this, we affirm that those who should attack these principles -- the principles which underpin the nation and democracy -- will meet stiff resistance from our representatives in Congress in defense of these principles, not of partisan interests.

Thus, as our congressmen will make up a bastion for the defense of the people's rights, our governors will continue with the work of the Peronists in their provinces, where, following the guidelines of our doctrine, they will govern for all, with no sectarianisms of any kind. For the sake of the coordination and consistency of Peronist action as a whole, in both its roles as the opposition and the government, this council will provide all the appropriate instructions in due time.

Finally, we want to extend our congratulations to all those fellow Peronists who won in their various districts, and our expressions of solidarity and encouragement to those who could not enjoy the taste of victory, and who deserve our recognition and renewed commitment not to haul down the flag and independence, sovereignty, and justice for the sacred interests of the nation and of the Argentine people.

[Signed] Justicialist Party National Council

PERONIST YOUTH SCORES JUSTICIALIST LEADERSHIP

PY051725 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2340 GMT 3 Nov 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 3 Nov (NA) -- The Peronist Youth today harshly criticized the Justicialist leadership and pointed out that at Sunday's elections "all the people voted for peace and coexistence among Argentines and against the bullies and thugs." In a press conference at which the main speaker was the recently released Dante Gullo, the leaders of the Peronist Youth (JP) said that "the Peronist movement must get rid of the burdensome marshals of defeat."

"The Peronist people and all Argentines" -- the statement released tonight stated -- "brought about, thanks to their mass vote at the elections held on Sunday, the overwhelming defeat of the oligarchic and terrorist process."

Asked to provide the names of those responsible for the defeat of Peronism, Dante Gullo avoided singling them out, blaming the "party leadership" as a whole.

The declaration which the JP issued stated that "there are some who are responsible for the electoral defeat just as there are people responsible for the Malvinas defeat," and made it clear that "those who are to blame must face the consequences."

The JP also called for a "generation turnover and for an updating of the party doctrine within the Peronist movement in order to provide it with the historically significant role which it is destined to play."

During the press conference Dante Gullo explained that "there is no underlying image of the Montoneros" in the JP and asked for some though to be given to the need to provide the JP with "an image that would not be frightening."

PERON'S LAWYER SAYS TELEGRAM TO ALFONSIN AUTHENTIC

PY051732 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1842 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Text] Posadas, 4 Nov (DYN) -- The lawyer who is handling Juan Peron's estate today publicly stated here that the telegram which Mrs Maria Estela Martinez de Peron sent from Madrid congratulating President-elect Raul Alfonsin is authentic. Thus, the lawyer cast aside certain doubts voiced by Justicialist leaders.

Amela Arbelaiz de Alvarez, a former Justicialist congresswoman and trustee of Peron's estate, said: "I can assure everyone, and I am in a position to do so, that there was such a telegram."

Speaking to the local daily EL TERRITORIO, Mrs Arbelais de Alvarez went on to add that "Isabel signed the telegram as president of the Peronist movement, she has been closely following the development of the Argentine elections, and she is fully aware of the internal situation of the Peronist party after the defeat of 30 October.

MULTIPARTY GROUP PLEDGES TO DEFEND DEMOCRACY

PY041540 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Text] Political representatives of the Multiparty Group have delivered a so-called Democratic Letter to the Episcopal Social Pastoral Commission. The letter is signed by the five presidential candidates of the parties that make up the group. The letter was delivered to the Argentine Episcopate headquarters at 1800 Paraguay Street in Buenos Aires.

In addition to the four bishops who form the commission, the following politicians were also present at the Episcopate headquarters: Basilio Serrano, Martin Vip, Salvador Buzaca, and Francisco Cerro of the Christian Democratic party; Intransigent Party National Deputy Miguel Montserrat; Antonio Salona, MID [Integration and Development Movement] candidate for vice president; Justicialist Party Political Secretary Carlos Spadone; and Horacio Huello of the Radical Civic Union [UCR].

The 12-point letter stresses the political parties' commitment to the defense of the Constitution and the democratic system, and guarantees that the upcoming constitutional system will meet the standards of democracy and that full respect for the rights of minorities will be observed.

The politicians handed over the letter to the bishops, who will thus play the role of repositories.

Among other things, the letter proposes a broad consensus that should help overcome any internal crisis that may jeopardize the democratic system and its future stability.

In the letter, the parties pledge that they will resort to all legal measures to preserve human rights and dignity; that they will do their best to reach an accord that may lead the Argentine people toward reconciliation and national unity within a healthy pluralistic system; and that they will resist any regime imposed by a seditious or subversive action.

The parties stress the need to reformulate the role that the Armed Forces must play to provide an effective national defense.

The parties also pledge that they will promote joint efforts to achieve comprehensive development within an economic system that guarantees growth and social justice; that they will support the organization and development of institutions which have been the target of numerous aggressions; and that they will promote an independent foreign policy.

Upon receiving the document, the bishops stressed the need to defend human rights and to ensure that such rights will not be violated again. The bishops also said that they will accept acting as the repositories of any statements of support that may be issued, such as those released by the Argentine rural confederations, Rafael Martinez-Raymonda, and the People's Socialist Party.

After delivering the letter, a representative from each party said a few words asserting their determination to fulfill their pledge.

The letter is signed by Italo Luder, Raul Alfonsin, Francisco Cerro, Oscar Alende, and Rogelio Frigerio.

FOREIGN LEADERS SEND GREETINGS TO ALFONSIN

PY041942 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0103 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 3 Nov (NA) -- The EEC, Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou and Foreign Minister Karolos Papoulas [as received] and opposition leaders from Uruguay, Paraguay, and Chile today added their voices to the congratulations that Argentine President-elect Raul Alfonsin has received on his electoral victory.

Through a note presented to former Senator Hipolito Solari Yrigoyen by Greek Ambassador Alexios Zakynthinos, EEC president Gaston Thorn expressed to Alfonsin his "admiration for his remarkable civic example which reflects the real nature of his democratic conviction."

Greetings were also sent by former Uruguayan Senator Wilson Ferreira Aldunate and by Chilean Radical Party leader Benjamin Teplizky of the "Democratic Chile" organization headquartered in Rome. Paraguayan opposition leader Domingo Laino sent a telegram stating: "Long live the Argentina of Yrigoyen and Alfonsin."

PRESIDENTIAL INAUGURATION SET FOR 10 DECEMBER

PY071355 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1345 GMT 7 Nov 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 7 Nov (TELAM) -- It was officially reported at Government House today that the inauguration of the new constitutional president will take place on 10 December. Presidential Spokesman Eduardo Maschwitz read the following communique to the journalists present in the press room of Government House:

The Argentine Government wishes to inform the people that as a result of the talks held with the elected authorities, it has been decided to schedule the inauguration of the constitutional president for 10 December this year. The appropriate legal instruments will be issued in order to implement this decision.

VENEZUELAN PRESIDENT TO VISIT 23 NOVEMBER

PY031128 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Excerpt] The Venezuelan ambassador has announced that the president of Venezuela will soon visit Argentina. Jorge Dager said that Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins will visit Buenos Aires on 23 November.

The Venezuelan ambassador made a statement to the press shortly after he met with the Argentine foreign minister. During the meeting with Aguirre Lanari, Dager did not rule out the possibility that Herrera may attend the presidential inauguration, whenever the exact date is set.

Dager said that the Venezuelan president owed this visit to Argentina, and that during his visit Herrera Campins will meet with top government officials, with the president-elect and, quite likely, with some of the latter's aides.

Dager said that Herrera Campins also wanted to return the visit paid to Venezuela by former Argentine President Videla.

COB DECLARES STATE OF EMERGENCY OVER SALARIES

PY050230 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 5 Nov 83

[Text] The Bolivian Labor Federation [COB], the most powerful labor organization in the country, has ordered a state of emergency, rejecting any devaluation measure that the national government may implement in the next few days. The COB declaration was released this evening.

The first point of the COB document demands from the government the promulgation of decrees confirming the salary agreements reached by COB and government representatives. The salary agreement was based on an exchange rate of 200 Bolivian pesos per U.S. dollar and was to go into effect on 1 October.

We reiterate that the COB released a document with the following points: If the national government does not implement the salary and food price policies agreed upon by government and COB representatives, the COB will annul the agreements reached. The fourth point declares a state of emergency in all COB sectors of the country until the government approves the respective decrees. The document also announces that a national congress to discuss salary matters will be held next Tuesday at 1430 in the capital. The fifth point says in conclusion that if new economic measures or a package are implemented in the next few days, the COB will take strong measures to defend the economic situation of the workers.

FINANCE MINISTER DENIES DEVALUATION OF PESO

PY051451 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 5 Nov 83

[Text] Finance Minister Fernando Baptista Gumucio rejected reports yesterday that the government will change the Bolivian peso exchange rate in relation to the U.S. dollar, but announced that it will adopt a package of economic measures next week.

Baptista also noted that yesterday the Cabinet fully approved the agreement on wages reached by representatives of the government and the Bolivian Labor Federation. Government officials described as excellent the salary talks, which were instrumental in maintaining and increasing the workers' purchasing power.

Baptista said that government enterprises such as the Bolivian Mining Corporation [COMIBOL], and Government Oil Deposits cannot operate with the exchange rate of 220 pesos to each U.S. dollar, especially for purchasing inputs. He admitted that the current dollar exchange rate is causing COMIBOL to experience serious illiquidity and is jeorpardizing government credit. He noted that this is negative and is causing the public debt to rise. Baptista said that to meet its production goals, COMIBOL needs a dollar exchange rate of 420 Bolivian pesos to each dollar. He noted the need to change the current dollar exchange rate only for official transactions and not for other sectors.

GOVERNMENT GRANTS SALARY HIKE, BONUS PAYMENT

PY051439 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 5 Nov 83

[Excerpt] In a decree issued last night, the national government established that the monthly minimum salary will be 30,100 pesos and approved a special bonus payment of 22,500 Bolivian pesos, which will be payable in three monthly installments of 7,500 pesos, effective this month.

These decisions were made to implement an agreement reached earlier by a joint committee made up of cabinet ministers and union leaders.

The new salary scale was announced last night at the end of a cabinet meeting which began at 1000 and ended at midnight.

PRESIDENT CONGRATULATES ARGENTINA'S ALFONSIN

PY051731 Paris AFP in Spanish 0134 GMT 5 Nov 83

[Text] La Paz, 4 Nov (AFP) -- President Hernan Siles Zuazo sent a message today congratulating Argentine president-elect Raul Alfonsin. In his message Siles Zuazo stated: I am pleased to convey to Your Excellency my most sincere congratulations for your electoral victory, which epitomizes the full resstablishment of democratic institutions in your country.

Siles Zuazo stressed that "your victory is the acknowledgement of your long and tireless struggle for democratic ideals which I am honored to share. We are certain that these ideals will provide the foundation for a positive and close bilateral cooperation, thus reaffirming, once again, the traditional friendship between our two peoples."

BRIEFS

ROK, DANISH AMBASSADORS ACCREDITED -- ROK ambassador, Pyon Chong-Hyon, and Danish ambassador, Finn Aasberg Petersen, presented their credentials to President Hernan Siles Zuazo on 29 September. [Text] [La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 30 Sep 83 p 1 PY]

IRAQI AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS -- The Iraqi ambassador to Bolivia, Taik Maki Ahmed at Tikriti, presented his credentials to President Hernan Siles Zuazo on 30 September. [Excerpt] [La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 1 Oct 83 p 9 PY]

NEW COCHABAMBA PREFECT INSTALLED -- Jose Joaquin Villarroel Ferrer was installed on 18 October as Cochabamba Department prefect by the President of the Cochabamba District Higher Court Hernan Barrientos Urquieta. [Excerpt] [La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 19 Oct 83 p 6 PY]

NEW POTOSI MAYOR APPOINTED -- Attorney Jaime Herrera Recacochea has been appointed by the government as the new Potosi mayor. Herrera Recacochea, who is replacing Amador Villavicencio Loayza, will be installed soon. [Excerpts] [La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 18 Oct 83 p 7 PY]

MATTHEI ASSESSES DIALOGUE WITH DERWINSKI

PY041450 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0936 GMT 4 Nov 83

[By Ignacio Mallo]

[Excerpts] Santiago, Chile, 4 Nov (EFE) -- While Chile considers that the United States is interfering in Chilean domestic affairs by its repeated allusions to the holding of a political dialogue between the government and the opposition, U.S. State Department officials are visiting Chile and insisting on the need for a peaceful democratic transition.

Chilean Foreign Minister Miguel Schweitzer today said that "14 U.S. State Department communiques on the political dialogue are a bit too much." Regarding the U.S. Government communiques, the Chilean foreign minister noted that there is "a bit of interference in the domestic affairs of other nations."

For his part, at the end of a meeting with U.S. State Department Counselor Edward Derwinski, the Chilean Air Force commander and member of the government junta, General Fernando Matthei, said that "all of us want democracy for Chile." Matthei added that "Mr Derwinski expressed his points of view, and we expressed ours. I think there was agreement that all of us want democracy to come at the proper time, because we believe that anything done by force does not help this cause."

Matthei said that during his meeting with Derwinski they discussed the government's intention "to speed up" the democratization process and how, "in keeping with President Pinochet's specific instructions, Interior Minister Jarpa is making the necessary moves."

PINOCHET WARNS 'AMBITIOUS POLITICIANS'

PY051515 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 5 Nov 83

[Text] President Augusto Pinochet has warned ambitious politicians that the future government will belong to those who are elected by the Chilean people. The president made this statement while participating in a luncheon given in his honor by former under secretaries of state, during which they confirmed their staunch support of and loyalty to the president.

The president emphasized that neither the government, the junta, the ministers, nor anyone else has drawn a course for Chile, remarking that this has been said by all those gentlemen who are out of power, and that no one has voluntarily or by his own will drawn such a course. He stressed that the Chilean people set that course when 77 percent of the population approved the Constitution in September 1980. Therefore, he said, no one, absolutely no one, least of all those gentlemen who were confortably sitting in their offices, has any right to claim that he is entitled to rule and demand the government for himself. President Pinochet then stated that the government will belong to those who the Chilean people may name and elect.

The president also said that the government is making progress in drawing up the political laws and the electoral registers and that there is no need for anyone to want to move faster. He also announced that he has asked people from each region to come to the capital in order to learn about these laws, so they can give their opinions and approve, modify, or reject them.

SOCIAL DEMOCRACY, DEMOCRATIC SOCIALIST UNION UNITE

PY040311 Santiago LA TERCERA DE LA HORA in Spanish 27 Oct 83 p 7

[Excerpts] The Chilean Social Democracy party represented by Mario Sharpe and Duberildo Jaque and the Democratic Socialist Union represented by Martin Manterola and Sergio Carrasco yesterday issued an important declaration aimed at cementing the unity of the Radical Party. The declaration reads as follows:

"Conscious of the need to establish a rallying point for organizations adhering to the postulates of Chilean democratic socialism, the Chilean Social Democracy and the Democratic Socialist Union (USD) have agreed to make a proposition to the country:

The organizations signing this declaration commit themselves to coordinate any actions which they may agree to undertake, and to promote the creation of a great movement representative of Chilean democratic socialism under a charter of shared ideals.

At present, Chile's social, political, and economic setbacks are to an important degree due to the absence of a solid political organization with clear unifying objectives representing the true identity, character, and traditions of the Chilean people and their rejection of violence and other ways incompatible with democracy to gain power or to exercise it.

The broad appeal of the political propositions of democratic socialism or social democracy makes room for Christians, free thinkers, and socialists of proven democratic convictions to unite under a charter of common ideas for the unswerving purpose of serving the country.

The proportions of the national tragedy compel the organizations signing this declaration to assume, under this agreement, the historical commitment to initiate resolute efforts toward the unification of democratic socialism in the hope of better days for Chile and its people.

With the aforementioned objectives, we extend a broad and sincere invitation to all persons or organizations who adhere to the ideals of social democracy and who are receptive to the propositions of this declaration to join in these efforts.

COMMUNIST PARTY MEMBER KILLED IN SHOOTOUT

PY041956 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Text] A member of the outlawed Communist Party has been killed in Concepcion while two other subversives were able to escape after a violent shootout. Here are details about this incident from our office in Concepcion:

[Begin relay from Concepcion] The 8th regional intendant's office has just issued a press communique regarding the incident that took place last night at 2245.

A Communist Party member was killed when he and two others proceeded to attack security forces. The extremist who was killed has been identified as (Victor Hugo Huerta), 52 years old. Police found in his possession a revolver and a large amount of Communist Party propaganda advocating armed subversion.

This incident took place last night at 2245 at 35 (?Sanders) Street, in the Pedro de Valdivia sector. The other two extremists who took part in the clash were able to escape.

The following is a list of the items found on the subversive's body: A registration form for the Communist Party national recruiting campaign; several issues of CENTINELA, the mouthpiece of the 8th region's Communist Party branch; instructions for the recruiting of Armed Forces members; and a basic emergency plan. [end relay]

Havana Reports Murder, Demonstration

PA060345 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 5 Nov 83

[Text] Official sources of the Chilean regime have admitted that security agents shot and killed 52-year-old (Victor Huerta Reisa), who was accused of being a member of the Communist Party of Chile.

The crime took place in the southern city of Concepcion, where police agents also arrested three other persons, reportedly because they were communist militants. The information [word indistinct] way in which these persons resisted arrest.

In Santiago de Chile, the capital, some 50 people belonging to the Committee for the Return of Exiled Persons ended a 3-day hunger strike undertaken to demand the return of thousands of Chileans compelled to live abroad because the military regime has denied them the right to live in the country.

Hundreds of persons participated in a demonstration in front of the Justice Tribunal building in Santiago to protest the use of torture and demand an investigation of the clandestine jails in the country controlled by the National Information Center.

CEREMONY IN SOLIDARITY WITH EXILES HELD

PY051937 Santiago Chile Radio Cooperativa in Spanish 1715 GMT 5 Nov 83

[Text] A meeting to express solidarity with and support for all Chileans in exile has been held at the Don Bosco Auditorium on Bernardo O'Higgins Avenue in Santiago. The meeting was organized by the Christian Democratic Center of the National Union Coordinating Board.

Among those who attended the meeting were Christian Democratic Party leaders Tomas Reyes and Jose de Gregorio, and Rodolfo Seguel, president of the National Workers Command and of the Copper Workers Confederation. A standing ovation marked Seguel's arrival at the meeting.

The meeting became highly emotional when those in whose honor it was held were given handcrafted statuettes of doves symbolizing the cause of peace and freedom. The statuettes were given to former Senators Renan Fuentealba, Alberto Jerez, and union leaders Manuel Bustos, Juan Manuel Sepulveda, and Remiro Herrera, the latter a copper worker who recently returned to Chile after he was exiled in 1977.

The president of the National Union Coordinating Board, Manuel Bustos, received the statuette from Rodolfo Seguel, president of the National Workers Command. This event received an ovation from the audience while the two leaders embraced.

CONGRESS REJECTS LEGAL AID TREATY WITH U.S.

PA041830 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 30 Oct 83 p 2-b

[From "The Week in Colombia" column by Leonel Fierro]

[Text] This week Congress expressed its opposition to the Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty with the United States, whose ratification had been rejected by the Chamber of Representatives. The initiative was virtually shelved in the Foreign Relations Committee when its passage was indefinitely suspended by a majority which judged it to be unconstitutional and contrary to the principle of national sovereignty.

The treaty, signed by Colombia and the United States in 1980, establishes that the two countries can help each other in the investigation of penal -- especially drug trafficking -- civil, and administrative crimes, and in exchanging all types of evidence, information, and witnesses for this purpose.

LLOREDA SEEKS NONINTERVENTION IN PEACE PROCESS

PA041720 Paris AFP in Spanish 2249 GMT 3 Nov 83

[Text] Barranquilla, Colombia, 3 Nov (AFP) -- Colombian Foreign Minister Rodrigo Lloreda today asked the United States, the USSR, and Cuba not to interfere in the peace process which the Contadora Group is promoting in Central America.

He asked those countries, however, to help consolidate a peaceful climate that will allow the region's nations to overcome their crises and to secure their total economic and social development.

"We will continue our efforts to eliminate the negative influence of the superpowers," Lloreda said. "We do not want Central America to become the stage for the East-West confrontation," he added, stating that the recent incidents on the Caribbean island of Grenada are "a good example of what we must avert in Central America."

After the U.S. invasion, Grenada was left without personality and became a "pawn," said the foreign minister, who held that this was the result of years of foreign interference and the presence of Cuban and Soviet military advisers.

Lloreda defended Colombia's entry into the Nonaligned Movement, explaining that the country can now exercise greater political pressure and a more effective unity with the other countries of the Third World.

Assessing the Contadora Group, Lloreda said that its efforts are very positive and that "there exists a draft agreement which could become a treaty to solve the Central American crisis at the regional level."

SALVADORAN REBEL LEADER MEETS WITH BETANCUR

PA041926 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Text] Bogota -- President Belisario Betancur continued his talks today with the various parties involved in the Salvadoran domestic conflict. He met with Mario Aguinada Carranza, a member of the Salvadoran Unified Revolutionary Directorate, in Narino Palace.

Aguinada told the news media that he and the Colombian president discussed various issues related to the Central American situation in light of recent international events. He added: We also reviewed El Salvador's domestic political situation and reaffirmed our willingness to seek a negotiated solution despite the intensification of regional problems. He also expressed optimism concerning his country's future, despite the fact that talks with the Peace Commission are at a standstill. Referring to El Salvador, he remarked that there will either be an invasion or a negotiated solution.

[Begin recording] [Aguinada] The talks with the Peace Commission are currently deadlocked. The government's Peace Commission said here in Bogota that the dialogue is frozen because we have not agreed to participate in the elections that the government plans to hold next year. Therefore, they are at a standstill.

[Unidentified reporter] What was the main topic of discussion in your meeting with President Belisario Betancur?

[Aguinada] We talked about a great many things. We discussed the regional situation in Central America and the Caribbean following the events on Grenada. We wanted to make our viewpoints and concerns known to the president. We also reviewed El Salvador's domestic political situation and the expectations of the people. We reaffirmed our willingness to seek a negotiated solution despite the worsening of the regional situation. Those were the essential topics.

[Unidentified reporter] Is the Colombian president making any efforts to arrange a resumption of the talks between your group and the Peace Commission?

[Aguinada] We don't believe that to be possible right now. Even though we, President Betancur, and many other leaders might want this, there is currently no possibility that the Salvadoran Government's Peace Commission will take the necessary steps that would allow us to meet with the Commission or the government. [end recording]

BOMB EXPLODED AT SANTANDER GOVERNMENT OFFICE

PA051919 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 5 Nov 83

[Text] Bucaramanga -- A squad of urban guerrillas belonging to the M-19 [19 April Movement] planted dynamite in the Santander government palace this afternoon. The resulting blast caused some half million pesos worth of damage. The medium-strength bomb, placed inside a bathroom by the guerrillas, shattered windows and walls, but did not cause any injuries. Some 200 persons who were in the government offices at the time of the explosion left the building in panic. The guerrillas who staged this attack left subversive propaganda from their movement and a note containing their demand that the government immediately solve the medical assistance crisis in Santander Department. Several hospitals in that area have been partially closed due to a lack of funds. Both police and members of the Administrative Department of Security, DAS, have conducted a city-wide search, which has thus far been unsuccessful.

RESCUE ATTEMPT LEAVES GUERRILLAS, POLICEMAN DEAD

PA060234 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0132 GMT 6 Nov 83

[Text] Pereira, Colombia, 5 Nov (EFE) -- Six guerrillas and one policeman were killed in the La Virginia region.

This took place during an operation to rescue Jesus Hernando Botero, a rancher who had been kidnapped a few hours earlier in the township of Obando.

According to an official police report, an armed group of the National Liberation Army (ELN), which had kidnapped Botero, was intercepted in La Virgina, Risaralda Department, and a gunfight ensued. Five of the rebels killed were identified as Jose Luis Toro, Antonio Restrepo, Alirio Cifuentes, Adan Elias Chiquito, and Bernardo Restrepo, while the policeman was identified as Jose Arias Callego.

The authorities seized several weapons, military uniforms, and the vehicle used by the rebels. The rancher escaped unharmed and was taken to the city of Pereira.

ANDEAN PRESIDENTS, EEC TO SIGN ACCORD

PA061428 Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 2 Nov 83 p 1

[Text] It has been confirmed that a summit meeting of Andean presidents will be held in Bogota in mid-December. During that session a draft cooperation treaty will be signed between the Andean Pact and the EEC.

Edgar Moncayo Jimenez, former director of the Foreign Trade Institute and now a member of the Cartagena Agreement Board, reported yesterday in Lima that the presidents of Bolivia, Ecuador, Colombia, Peru, and Venezuela, together with a large EEC delegation, will be present when the treaty is signed.

During his recent trip to Brussels, Colombian President Belisario Betancur, on behalf of the Andean Pact, met with EEC leaders and finalized the details for the signing of the treaty, which will take place in the capital of the republic.

The pact between the signatories to the Cartagena Agreement and the EEC will call for financial and technological cooperation, as well as the opening of markets.

Edgar Moncayo also commented on the expressed wish of Chilean industrialists to return to the Andean Pact, which they left in 1976. He described such a development as possible, but not without problems. He noted that if Chile desires to return to the Cartagena Agreement, it must provide a detailed declaration of its request to each Andean nation. Those countries will then study the matter and make a decision.

The board is currently reviewing a series of adjustments that are to be made to several regional integration programs.

BRIEFS

NEW INDERENA OFFICIAL -- Margarita Marino de Botero has been appointed general manager of the Institute of Renewable Natural Resources and the Environment [Instituto de Recursos Naturales Renovables y del Ambiente -- INDERENA]. [Summary] [Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 22 Oct 83 p 1 PA]

NEW FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIALS -- Bogota, 27 Oct (DPA) -- Deputy Foreign Minister Laura Ochoa de Ardila was sworn into office today in the presence of President Belisario Betancur. Luis Carlos Villegas, the new secretary general of the Foreign Ministry, also took office today. [Summary] [Hamburg DPA in Spanish 0026 GMT 28 Oct 83 PA]

ARMED FORCES TO GUARANTEE 13 NOVEMBER ELECTIONS

PY041830 Lima Cadena Nacional del Peru Television in Spanish 1100 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Text] The ministers of the Armed Forces have categorically stated that they will fully guarantee the elections to be held on 13 November 1983. No terrorist group or attack will prevent the elections from being held according to the law.

This is the idea expressed by War Minister General Oscar Brush, Navy Minister Vice Admiral Jorge Dubois Gervasi, and Aeronautics Minister Lieutenant General Hernan Boluarte Ponce de Leon.

[Begin unidentified minister's recording] The main objective of these murderous terrorists is to try to prevent the holding of municipal elections, but that will be difficult. They will not achieve their objective because they will not be able to...

[Question, interrupting] Senator Monteagudo has defended the idea that the Armed Forces must patrol the streets at night in the main cities in the country...

[Minister, interrupting] Well, if necessary, we are going to make an assessment of the situation to see whether it would be appropriate and necessary to patrol the cities. The Armed Forces will intervene during the elections as we have always done, especially in transporting the ballot boxes, and doing everything suitable for a democratic process that we fully support. We trust that the elections will be held under the appropriate conditions, because the Armed Forces will provide the necessary protection to guarantee the elections.

[Question] And will the Air Force also participate in this [word indistinct]?

[Minister] The idea is to coordinate the action of the Armed Forces to guarantee the municipal elections to be held on Friday. [end recording]

INTERIOR MINISTER ON STUDENT UNREST, TERRORISTS

PY051902 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 5 Nov 83

[Text] Interior Minister Luis Percovich Roca reported today that the police have captured 15 subversives who participated in the attacks on the Apolo station, the Popular Action headquarters, and the Collique police station. This is what he said:

[Begin recording] On behalf of the Interior Ministry, I can confirm that a report has been given to the Cabinet in the presence of the prime minister concerning the events that have taken place in Lima, mainly involving students, including the capture of subversive elements linked to the events that took place a few weeks ago. I can report that about 15 subversives, both men and women, who participated in the attacks on the Popular Action headquarters, on the [name indistinct] station in La Victoria [Lima city district], the Apolo Station, and the Collique police station, have been captured. Investigations continue in order to capture other elements who have been identified as being involved in these attacks.

Regarding the student problem, a detailed report has been made regarding the various centers of agitation that were active in the last few days in several sectors of the capital, mainly in the downtown districts of the capital. This agitation is dangerous, since school children and students are encouraged to commit that type of deed by infiltrated political elements.

It has been discovered that among the demonstrators there were not only elements who did not belong among the students, but also propaganda that had been distributed for political sectors which are actively participating in the national process.

Another subject I would like to mention is that a report has been published in a national daily regarding the death of eight teachers in the district of Querobamba, in the town of Chalcos, who have allegedly been killed by the police. The information we have received, from both the Education Ministry and from the patrol which went to the region, says that the teachers were killed in Chalcos [words indistinct] by subversive elements who have been raiding that region lately and who also participated in the attacks on the police stations of Andamarca and Cabana Sur on an earlier occasion. It therefore seems that the newspaper report I am referring to is untrue and that the facts should have been checked before the news was published. [end recording]

JOINT DECLARATION SIGNED WITH BOLIVIAN

PY052257 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 28 Oct 83 pp 9, 11

["Text" of Peruvian-Bolivian joint declaration signed by Bolivian Foreign Minister Jose Ortiz Mercado and Peruvian Foreign Minister Fernando Schwalb Lopez Aldana at the end of the former's visit to Lima on 27 October]

[Text] 1. The Bolivian and Peruvian foreign ministers, convinced of the high degree of understanding and cooperation which prevails in the relations between the two countries, are pleased to state that this pleasant visit has helped to strengthen even further the traditional bonds between our nations.

2. The parties have reaffirmed their support for the principles set forth in the UN Charter regarding relations among peoples, especially those that have to do with equal sovereignty of the states, their territorial integrity, the faithful compliance with the obligations stemming from treaties, the renouncement of the use or the threat to use force, nonintervention in domestic affairs of other states, the self-determination of peoples, and the peaceful solution of conflicts.

3. The ministers reiterated their strong conviction that full respect for human rights, as set forth within the framework of the United Nations and the OAS, is indispensible for guaranteeing the operation of democratic institutions and for encouraging the overall development of their peoples.

4. The parties reaffirmed their democratic convictions and the desire stated by the constitutional presidents of Bolivia and Peru on the occasion of the presidential inauguration in La Paz on 10 October 1982, that Bolivian-Peruvian relations be strengthened even further within the framework of the democratic system.

5. The ministers condemned all types of terrorism and violence, regardless of its source, since it is a serious obstacle for the development efforts that the states are making.

6. They condemned the colonialist and neocolonialist tendencies which subsist in Latin America because they pose a potential threat to the peace of the region.

7. The ministers stated their concern over the conflicts which currently besiege the international community, especially in Central America and the Caribbean.

In this regard they reiterated their support for the efforts which the Contadora Group is making to reestablish peace, security, harmony, and positive coexistence among the nations of this region on the basis of full respect for the rights of the nations involved, and ratified their adherence to the principle of non-intervention.

8. They reaffirmed, in the light of the crisis that the world economy is experiencing, their total support for the efforts aimed at decisively bringing about the structural changes which could lead to a new international economic order, based on sovereign equality, interdependence, common interests, and cooperation among all states.

9. The ministers committed their solidarity and support to the efforts which Latin American nations are making to defend fair, stable, and profitable prices for their raw materials, which are the foundation of their economies and the key to the development of their peoples and to the efforts to eliminate protectionist barriers which curtail the access of their products to the markets of industrialized countries.

10. The parties agreed that it is appropriate to give full support to the Latin American Economic System (LAES), which, acting as a coordinating mechanism, has allowed the region to set up formulas for horizontal international cooperation so as to cope with the disadvantageous position the region has in international economic relations.

11. The ministers ratified their confidence in the integration policies of the Cartagena Accord and agreed to readjust them in order to better implement them in each one of the member-countries.

12. Within the framework of traditional friendship between the two nations, both foreign ministers discussed Bolivia's landlocked situation. Peru once more reaffirmed that the solution to this problem should be sought in keeping with international law.

13. The parties reaffirmed the commitment of the two countries, confirmed by decision 185 of the Cartagena Accord, to further bilateral relations, and voiced their satisfaction over the predisposition of the other Andean nations toward supporting financial negotiations capable of allowing the cooperation projects outlined in the above decision to come about.

14. The two ministers reaffirmed their decision to encourage, within the framework of the Permanent Joint Bolivian-Peruvian Coordinating Commission (COMICOORD), the implementation of accords reached for:

-- The linking of Bolivian and Peruvian railroads as set forth in the 1963 Agreement on Railroad Interconnection;

-- The analysis of an agreement capable of providing the legal framework for the offer made by the Peruvian Government to its Bolivian counterpart to grant the latter free zones in Ilo and Matarani ports;

-- The improvement of sections of the highways which facilitate the transport of merchandise between Bolivian and Peruvian ports;

-- The improvement of trade in order to balance the trade accounts of the two countries;

-- The creation of an enterprise which would promote projects for border integration;

-- An agreement that would control the movement across the border of citizens of both countries by updating the regulations currently in effect;

-- The improvement of conditions for cultural and tourist exchange.

15. The parties agreed to hold as soon as possible all pending meetings of the joint subcommissions charged with analyzing and enacting the agreements reached at the sixth meeting of the COMICOORD, and to establish the timetable of activities aimed at preparing the seventh meeting of this commission which will take place during the second quarter of 1984 in Lima. The parties also decided to maintain close contacts through the diplomatic representatives of the two countries in order to facilitate the handling of all matters of common interest.

16. The ministers agreed that the Central Banks of their respective nations, as the appropriate government financial agencies, in the near future will negotiate an expansion of up to $30 million of the reciprocal credit and balance compensation agreement which they have reached within the framework of the ALADI [Latin American Integration Association] in order to stimulate productive activities which could increase trade, thus benefiting both nations.

17. Regarding the unfortunate events in the fraternal nation of Grenada, the two foreign ministers reaffirmed the absolute validity of the principle of nonintervention and urged the withdrawal of all foreign forces currently in that country so that the Grenadian people could freely exercise their right to self-determination.

18. Seeking inspiration in the traditional friendship between their peoples and the desire for permanent cooperation which encourages them, the two foreign ministers agreed that it is important to set up a system for regular consultation and exchange of information concerning aspects of common interest.

19. The Bolivian foreign minister voiced his gratitude for the invitation and welcome extended to him by the Peruvian Government and people, and for the attention that his entourage and he received during their stay in Peru. He extended an invitation to visit Bolivia to the Peruvian foreign minister. This invitation was accepted with sincere satisfaction and the date will be agreed upon mutually.

INDUSTRY MINISTER DISCUSSES CRISIS MEASURES

PY282011 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Excerpt] Focusing on the alternatives available for coping with the crisis that the domestic industry is going through, Industry Minister Ivan Rivera stressed the pressing need for making decisions and implementing them immediately. The minister's statement follows:

[Begin Rivera recording] These are points which basically refer to the tax policy. This means a readjustment in taxes for the troubled industries. Another point would be suspending imports of products which compete with our industries, above all the metalworking industry, textiles, and the shoemaking industry. There is another point related to the readjustment in taxes, this is, the tax reduction for those industries whose main competition comes from the tax-dodging industries. [end recording]

BRIEFS

INFLATION RATE INCREASES -- The inflation rate during the past 12 months has reached 129.1 percent. This year it has already reached 96.3 percent, which leads the experts of the National Statistics Institute to state that in 1983 the rate will be over 100 percent. [Excerpt] [Lima LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 1 Oct 83 p 2 PY]

FOREIGN MINISTER CALLS FOR GRENADA WITHDRAWAL

PY041130 Paris AFP in Spanish 0000 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Text] Montevideo, 3 Nov (AFP) -- Uruguayan Foreign Minister Carlos Maeso today said that the United Nations must use its good offices to promote the withdrawal of the foreign troops that intervened in the island of Grenada. Maeso, who confirmed his country's permanent support of the principles of nonintervention and nonviolence, said, however, that the complexity of the situation created in this Caribbean island has not been recognized or understood.

According to the foreign minister, it is necessary to strengthen the United Nations to prevent such critical situations as those that have emerged in Grenada and other countries.

In conclusion, the foreign minister confirmed the Uruguayan vote in support of the recent UN declaration deploring the military intervention in Grenada. He recognized, however, that the declaration does not reflect all the different aspects of the complex reality.

AMBASSADOR TO U.S. NAMED FINANCE MINISTER

PY041932 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Excerpt] It has been officially reported that engineer Alejandro Vegh Villegas, the Uruguayan ambassador to the United States, has accepted the post of minister of economy and finance. The new minister said: I have accepted the responsibility that was offered to me in the hope that I may help alleviate the burden that the country has to bear because of the difficult external situation, especially at the regional level, and because of the worldwide debt crisis.

Villegas will be installed early in December, when his ambassadorial duties in the United States will come to an end. In the meantime, Walter Lusiardo, the current finance minister, will remain in the post.

PRESIDENT ALVAREZ CONGRATULATES ALFONSIN

PY042226 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Text] The Uruguayan president has expressed his congratulations to the Argentine president-elect. In a message addressed to Raul Alfonsin, Lieutenant General Alvarez voiced his sincere hope that the neighboring country's return to a state of law will represent a new incentive to Latin American unity. The following is the text of the official message:

Mr President-elect, I have the great honor of addressing Your Excellency to voice my sincere congratulations on your electoral victory, which unquestionably makes you the next president of the sister Republic of Argentina.

Recognizing your political background and your known capabilities, which provide the assurance of advantageous administration for the benefit of Argentina, we are convinced that during your tenure the fraternal links of friendship, harmony, and coexistence which have prevailed throughout the shared history of our two countries will be strengthened even more.

I hope that the Argentine Republic's return to a state of law, which is the goal of the path Uruguay has also taken, will represent a new incentive for the permanent objective of Latin American unity. Among other important aspects, this unity will serve to effectively cushion the economic aggression to which the countries of the region are often subject in their quest for the successful development of a system which will ensure the economic stability of the continent.

Interpreting the common Latin American ideal and the profound and sincere feelings of the Uruguayan people toward their Argentine brothers, feelings which become even stronger every time an important event takes place in that republic, we wish to voice to Your Excellency on behalf of the Uruguayan people and government our best wishes of peace and prosperity for the noble Argentine nation as well as our most cordial wishes of happiness and success in the role you will fill.

May Your Excellency receive my highest and very best wishes.

Signed: Lt Gen Gregorio Alvarez, president of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay.

FOREIGN MINISTER ON BRITISH PLANES STOPOVER

PY041303 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0943 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Excerpt] Montevideo, 4 Nov (EFE) -- Uruguayan Foreign Minister Carlos Maeso has stated that Uruguay is merely complying with basic aeronavigation regulations in authorizing the landing of two 'British Royal Air Force' planes en route to the Malvinas. The Uruguayan foreign minister told EFE that this in no way means that Uruguay has set a precedent or that it may accept British Government requests to regularly use Montevideo as a stopover for refueling British planes en route to the Malvinas.

Maeso added that Uruguay has not changed its position and said that it recognizes Argentine rights to the Malvinas Islands. Uruguay's position in this regard has been reasserted several times by Maeso, who said that, in keeping with inter-American solidarity and UN resolutions, Uruguay will not make any decisions until Great Britain and Argentina comply with the UN resolution calling for negotiations to resolve the South Atlantic dispute.

British planes landed yesterday at the Carrasco International Airport in Montevideo, but they were only carrying passengers on their way to the Malvinas Islands.

ANTIGOVERNMENT RIOTS STAGED IN MONTEVIDEO 5 NOV

PY051458 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0908 GMT 5 Nov 83

[By Alberto Pepe Leira]

[Excerpts] Montevideo, 5 Nov (EFE) -- Tha most violent riots since popular protests began 3 months ago in Uruguay took place early this morning in Montevideo at the end of a soccer game.

The incidents began at approximately 0200 local time (0500 GMT) as the people who had taken to the streets to celebrate the Uruguayan national team's championship victory at the South American Soccer Cup finals were returning home. Youths gathered at 18 de Julio Avenue, the main avenue of this city, and erected barricades at the key Cagancha and Fabini Squares. While shouting slogans against the military regime which has been ruling the country for the past 10 years, the demonstrators burned pieces of wood, tires, and street benches. Two antiriot squads were deployed to the area and two officers were injured when they became the target of a shower of stones and bottles.

Today's incidents seemed to have been unplanned since no protest had been organized by the political parties which had already staged a march against the regime on the occasion of the Argentine election last Sunday. No official information has been released about today's incidents.

Police Issue Communique

PY051916 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 5 Nov 83

["Text" of official Communique No 28 released by the Public Relations Office of the Metropolitan Police in Montevideo on 5 November]

[Text] At the end of the soccer game that was played in Brazil which Uruguay won making it the South American champion, the people staged a spontaneous demonstration of their joy at 0040 on 5 November along 18 de Julio Avenue. The demonstrators moved in an orderly manner along the avenue both in vehicles and on foot. As 0100 drew near, three groups of some 150 agitators each at 18 de Julio and Magallanes Street, Plaza de Cagancha, and Plaza Independencia began chanting hostile slogans which had nothing to do with the original celebration.

At some point the group that had gathered at Plaza Independencia began to climb the pedestal of the statue of the nation's forefather, which prompted the military personnel in charge of safekeeping the monument to push them back. Once this happened the agitators regrouped at 18 de Julio Avenue and Andes Street, and after arming themselves with cobblestones and bottles, they attacked the monument guards, injuring three of them. This attack forced the guards to defend themselves while the aggressors indiscriminately began to destroy show windows, buses, and private vehicles and began looting several stores. Police personnel arrested 242 persons, both minors and adults, involved in these outrages. These persons will be brought before the appropriate courts.

After a preliminary evaluation of the damages thus inflicted, it has been established that 11 large and very expensive show windows of various stores were broken, while three buses, one taxicab, one private vehicle and various ornaments of the Plaza Independencia were damaged. It is impossible, for the time being while the appropriate reports are being awaited, to make an accurate estimate of the losses inflicted on the stores by looting.

The above mentioned indicates that any demonstration, regardless of the fact that it may have been started for a praiseworthy reason, could degenerate into unusually serious incidents in view of the presence of agitators whose only purpose was to disrupt public order and tranquillity. In light of these unfortunate events which tarnished a healthy demonstration of popular joy over a sports victory, the Metropolitan Police call upon the citizenry to take stock of the situation and help neutralize the groups whose aggressive and violent behavior prompts police repression which could eventually encompass innocent people and give rise to an atmosphere of violence, which the majority of the citizens abhor.

REVOLUTIONARY PARTY PRESIDENT BEAUJON MURDERED

PA062356 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0137 GMT 5 Nov 83

[Excerpt] Caracas, 4 Nov (EFE) -- Rafael Vicente Beaujon, president of the Venezuelan Revolutionary Party (PRV), was killed last night on a street in Coro, 600 km west of Caracas.

Beaujon, a criminal lawyer, was defending the alleged perpetrators of a bank robbery in Coro, as well as another person accused of killing a judge. He was killed when unidentified persons opened fire on him with machineguns from a vehicle.

LEFTIST CANDIDATE ON U.S. 'INTERVENTIONIST PLAN'

PA062217 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1709 GMT 6 Nov 83

[Text] Caracas, 6 Nov (EFE) -- Jose Vicente Rangel, a left-wing presidential candidate, today charged that the U.S. Government is preparing an imminent invasion of Nicaragua.

Rangel is supported in his presidential aspirations by a small group of Marxist-leaning parties, including the Communist Party of Venezuela (PCV), which is pro-Moscow.

The presidential candidate indicated that according to confidential information, the U.S. invasion is imminent and will affect the Venezuelan electoral process.

Although he did not disclose the source of his information, Rangel asked the other presidential candidates to join him in his denunciation to prevent the United States from carrying out its interventionist plan in Central America.

After asking the political leaders of all the parties to publicly reject any U.S. invasion attempt, Rangel asked President Luis Herrera Campins' government to put itself on record regarding such a possibility.

HERRERA CRITICIZES RELIGIOUS 'ABUSE' IN NICARAGUA

PA041520 Paris AFP in Spanish 0214 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Text] Caracas, 3 Nov (AFP) -- Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins today asked the Nicaraguan Junta of National Reconstruction to end its abuse of and threats against Catholic priests in that country.

The head of state met yesterday with Monsignor Miguel Obando y Bravo, the archbishop of Managua, who has been in Caracas since Tuesday. The prelate briefed the president on the "period of open persecution" being conducted against both priests and the faithful, who are being physically and morally assaulted.

"I sincerely and deeply deplore these acts," declared the Venezuelan president, a devout Christian. "This seems to be an unnecessary provocation against a group of dignified people who, like Msgr Obando y Bravo, were the most active participants in the struggle against the Somozist dynasty and have been staunch defenders of human rights and democratic-pluralist aspirations in Nicaragua," he added.

"I deplore these incidents, all the more so given that fact that several priests are ministers in the current Sandinist government," Herrera Campins stated.

The chief of state also condemned "the aggressiveness of those who call mobs divine," as well as "those religious fanatics who pretend to have spiritual convictions and are, in fact, responsible for most of the abuse."

"I sincerely hope that this situation will be overcome," he said. The president recalled the incidents in Nicaragua during the visit of Pope John Paul II, and noted the existence of an "improper attitude, which, unfortunately, was promoted at the official level."

"I appeal particularly to the Nicaraguan Junta of National Reconstruction, to its distinguished members, Commander Daniel Ortega, Sergio Ramirez, and Rafael Cordova -- all of whom I consider to be my friends -- so that they might put an end, since they can really do so, to these demonstrations that bring no benefit to the Nicaraguan revolution...or to the image of their fatherland abroad," Herrera Campins concluded.

GRENADA EVACUEES STOP OVER EN ROUTE TO HAVANA

PA041503 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1444 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Text] Merida (Mexico), 4 Nov (EFE) -- The Socialist diplomats expelled from Grenada arrived in Mexico today. They are now expected to travel to Cuba. The diplomats arrived at Merida airport in two U.S. Hercules aircraft, which brought them from the Grenadian capital.

According to unofficial reports, the expelled socialists will be flown to Cuba today.

Depart From Merida

FL041941 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1905 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Excerpt] Merida, Yucatan, 4 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- After having been evacuated from Grenada, 129 citizens and diplomats of various nationalities made a stopover in this city today on their way to Havana.

The evacuees arrived at the airport in this state capital southeast of Mexico City at 0545 local time (1115 GMT) on board two U.S. Air Force Hercules planes, and were received by State Gornor Graciliano Alpuche Penzon, Soviet Ambassador to Mexico Rotislav Sergeyev Sergeyev, and U.S. Vice Consul in Merida Michael Paulson. Later, at 0830 (1430 GMT) a Soviet Aeroflot airplane, registration number ILVXCH-B41D, landed and left for Cuba at 1000 (1600 GMT) with all the evacuees on board. From Havana they will travel to their respective countries.

During their stay here, the citizens and diplomats, whose citizenship was not officially reported, remained at the air terminal, where stringent security measures were in force which prevented journalists from having access to the evacuees.

Last night the Mexican Government authorized Merida to serve as a bridge for the transfer of the evacuees from the island of Grenada, which was invaded last 25 October by the military forces of the United States and six Caribbean countries.

GOVERNMENT ASSUMES CONTROL OF AIRLINE COMPANY

PA060510 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0355 GMT 6 Nov 83

[Text] Mexico City, 5 Nov (EFE) -- Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid today assumed control of the "Mexicana de Aviacion" company, whose flight attendants went on strike this morning.

According to this measure, the employees must work as usual, according to the needs of the state. The measure is in keeping with the powers bestowed on the president under Mexican law.

Although the ground personnel and pilots of the company had accepted a 26-percent pay increase in their next contract, 1,800 attendants continue to demand a 45-percent wage increase and the reinstatement of some 80 fellow workers who were dismissed.

"Mexicana de Aviacion" kept some 20,000 passengers and 130 national and international flights grounded today.

The government of Miguel de la Madrid hopes that by taking over the company, flights can be resumed tomorrow, Sunday, because the workers are forced by decree to report for work.

This is the first time Miguel de la Madrid has assumed control of a company during almost 1 year in office.

Strikers Resume Work

PA062210 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1536 GMT 6 Nov 83

[By Antonio Avila]

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 6 Nov (EFE) -- The flight attendants of the "Mexicana de Aviacion" state airline decided to return to work today so as not to lose their jobs, following the government decision to take over the company.

A spokesman for the strikers indicated that the flight attendants will work today while negotiations continue with those charged with administering the company for the government. The strikers indicated that they will continue the strike to press for the reinstatement to their jobs of some 80 workers and to insist on their demand for a 45-percent wage increase.

BRIEFS

PROJECTED PEMEX REVENUE -- Toluca, Mexico, 21 Oct -- During the opening of a tool plant which will manufacture Pemex equipment for drilling oil wells, Director Mario Ramon Beteta reported that Pemex will generate $16 billion in revenues this year, one-third of which will be spent by the oil concern. The rest will go the country's treasury. Eighty-five percent of the raw material Pemex will use in its operations will be domestic. [Summary] [Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 22 Oct 83 p 4-A PA]

OIL PRODUCTS -- Pemex has adjusted the price of more than 50 petrochemical products, basic oils, and others with raises that range from 10 to 30 percent. Since these are raw materials to manufacture hundreds of other products, the increase will affect the consumer more than the price of gasoline. The announcement was not revealed by Pemex, which only sent a circular letter to the oil industry. Industrialists told EL UNIVERSAL that these increases (an average of 18 percent) will directly affect the price of products such as plastic materials, synthetic fibers, insecticides, detergents, solvents, edible oils, paints, and inks. [Excerpts] [Mexico City EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 29 Oct 83 pp 1, 9 PA]

NUCLEAR CENTER CANCELLED -- Plans for a $20-billion Center for Reactor Engineering that was to have been built over a 5-year period in Hermosillo, Sonora, have been cancelled. The National Institute for Nuclear Research, ININ, said that the project was dropped as a result of budgetary limitations and because the nuclear installations already in Salazar are still not working at maximum capacity. [Summary] [Mexico City EL NACIONAL] in Spanish 31 Oct 83 p 1 PA]

AGRICULTURAL CREDITS -- Jesus Silva-Herzog, secretary of finance and public credit, has announced that within the country's limitations, "agricultural credits have the highest priority" and, therefore, the federal government will grant 430 billion pesos in credits during the 1984 agricultural cycle. He added that the agriculture and livestock sector now has "an additional instrument for economic and financial policy," which is the nationalized bank, as "incentives from private banks were limited" in the past. [Summary] [Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 22 Oct 83 pp 1-A, 8-A, 9-A PA]

FOREIGN MINISTER ON CONTADORA, STONE MEETING

PA050445 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2300 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Interview with Panamanian Foreign Minister Oyden Ortega by unidentified reporter in Panama City during the Flag Day parade on 4 November -- recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] Mr Foreign Minister, the meeting of the technical group of the Contadora Group had ended. What will be the next step?

[Ortega] The next step is to study the documents approved by the Contadora foreign ministers. This will be done at the time of the OAS meetings in Washington, and this, of couse, is the first step to be taken before the four Contadora foreign ministers and the five Central American foreign ministers make them public.

[Reporter] A visit by Richard Stone, U.S. special ambassador for Central America, has been announced. What is the reason for his visit, and when will you meet with him?

[Ortega] It is very possible that the meeting will be tomorrow afternoon. Mr Stone wants to establish follow up contacts with some countries in the area regarding the Central American situation. We believe that the draft of the treaty of peace, friendship, cooperation, security, and strengthening of democratic institutions in Central America, which was concluded on 2 November, will be discussed with Mr Stone. This demonstrates the constant efforts of the Contadora Group to achieve permament and lasting peace in the area.

[Reporter] Mr Foreign Minister, two important events have happened recently in our hemisphere. Countries like Honduras and Grenada have expressed their interest in becoming free associated states of the United States. As far as Honduras is concerned, we understand this followed Henry Kissinger's tour of the area. What is your opinion of the Honduran and Grenadian requests?

[Ortega] It is our emphatic opinion that each state can solve its internal problems as it sees fit. Panama, however, as an independent and sovereign state, the Contadora Group countries, and the United Nations are interested in seeing that the principles of national sovereignty, territorial integrity, and independence are permamently upheld in the international community. We believe that a country can adopt such a decision. Our only concern would be if this hindered the free democratic play of an international community, participation among states as equals seeking solutions to their problems. In the case of Honduras, a country located in such a delicate and controversial area as Central America, we believe that being considered an independent state would be better for it and could be the basis, together with the other states, for seeking solutions to its own problems, because these solutions are very unique to the Central American area.

[Reporter] What is your opinion of the recent invasion, of the rescue mission at it was described by U.S. President Reagan, of Grenada?

[Ortega] I believe interesting attitudes were displayed. On the one hand we have the fact of the invasion, and on the other we have an international demand for the withdrawal of troops.

The United States has already stated its intention to withdraw its troops as soon as possible and to seek internal tranquillity in Grenada. The international community has stated the need for international conciliatory actions, actions that oppose the use of force. For Contadora, this is very positive. In the face of an act like the one that occurred in Grenada, there is another that is probably more important -- the struggle for peace, the negotiated option, a solution to problems by means of dialogue. I believe that Contadora has a bigger say now than it did before.

[Reporter] Mr Foreign Minister, how did Panama vote at the United Nations when Nicaragua presented its resolution?

[Ortega] When the resolution was presented before the United Nations, it was approved that the Assembly should discuss the resolution. It was later approved, and it is convenient to point out that the resolution was approved in the same way that it had been by the UN Security Council. It was approved without a debate, speeding the process. Panama voted in favor of the resolution. It condemns no one in particular, but makes an observation on the methods used in the Grenada conflict. The resolution expresses the viewpoint of the countries that approved it in that this type of action could be dangerous for the stability of the region. But, we repeat, this was not a direct accusation against any one country, and it allowed the majority of the countries to approve the resolution.

Reiterates Support for Contadora

PA070310 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2330 GMT 6 Nov 83

[Excerpts] Roving U.S. Ambassador Richard Stone met yesterday with Panamanian President Ricardo de la Espriella and Panamanian Foreign Minister Oyden Ortega. After the meeting, Foreign Minister Ortega made the following statement to newsmen:

[Begin recording] [Ortega] I would say this was a very cordial interview. It also revealed the U.S. stance, and served to reiterate support for the Contadora effort as a means to attain a solution.

I would only add that the Contadora Group's efforts will always respect the will of the five Central American countries. The success or failure of these efforts depends on the five countries' determination. Contadora is an agent of good will, and the drafts to be presented to the Central American foreign ministers to be discussed with the Contadora Group later are just that -- drafts. The five Central American countries will be able to consider them, study them, and work with them, because what we have prepared is a guide, not a final solution. We are not giving the final solution because, I repeat, this final solution will be determined by the five Central American countries.

This guide is an effort to solve the problems of peace, economic cooperation, security, and the strengthening of democratic institutions in the area. The Contadora Group deems very important the processes of national domestic reconciliation in each country, and the participation by all political groups in those countries' domestic solutions.

[First reporter] Mr Foreign Minister, what do you have to say on the Honduran charge, which appeared in the newspapers today, that Nicaragua has forsaken the Contadora effort?

[Ortega] Well, the Central American countries have determined that the Nicaraguan stance of introducing this topic at the United Nations is contrary to Contadora's interest. The Contadora Group has expressed its concern that the discussion at the United Nations will create friction among the five Central American countries.

We believe that great caution must be shown in this discussion so that what is approved is a resolution supporting Contadora. We shouldn't let such a resolution create friction among the countries.

[Second reporter] What date has been set for the Contadora Group foreign ministers' meeting in Washington?

[Ortega] The meeting is to be held on 17 November, but we will hold preliminary meetings before that date. It will be an exclusive meeting of the Contadora Group. During this meeting, we expect to hand over this guide we have drafted to the five Central American ministers. They will then decide when to meet with the Contadora Group in order to discuss this guide.

[Third reporter] Would this later meeting be held here or there?

[Ortega] Is is very unlikely that this meeting can be held during the same week. I think that if the ministers are to have the opportunity to discuss all these documents which are of interest to them -- because they are the interested parties, not the Contadora Group -- that meeting could be held in Panama later, perhaps a week afterward.

[First reporter] What is the specific plan of the meeting to be held in Washington? It has been said that it will be held at some embassy of the Contadora Group, and that it will not be held at the OAS. Where will it be held, then?

[Ortega] That will be decided on 13 November during a preliminary meeting?

[Second reporter] Mr Minister, Mr Stone has said that Contadora will be conducted in Panama and not in New York, and this seems final. How much was this discussed during the conversation that you just held on this subject?

[Ortega] What Mr Stone said has also been pointed out by Panama. Contadora is an initiative that started on 9 January 1983 in Panama. Obviously, the solution proposed will have to be a Latin American solution for Latin Americans and Central Americans, without any East-West conflicts or considerations other than Central American considerations. [end recording]

PRESIDENT COMMENTS ON SCANDALS, REAGAN PLAN

PA050309 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2300 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Interview granted by Panamian President Ricardo de la Espriella in Panama City during the Flag Day parade on 4 November 1983 -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Unidentified reporter] Regarding the cases being investigated by the Attorney General's Office — the Social Security, COFINA [National Financial Corporation], and other cases -- and the appointment of Isaac Chan Vega as attorney general of the nation, President De la Espriella said:

[De la Espriella] Efrain Villarreal is still the attorney general. The new attorney general cannot be sworn in until the Assembly ratified him. Efrain Villarreal was deputy attorney general for Attorney General Rodriguez. Investigations are not carried out by the attorney general. He gives the order for the investigation and the district attorneys are responsible for the investigations. There has been no radical change, because the investigations are continuing. At times I feel as frustrated as everyone else because I do wish this problem could be solved during my term in office. This is a judicial as well as a political case because a government institution is involved.

[Reporter] How do you view the economic situation for next year?

[De la Espriella] I have always said I am a man of faith. We are working toward reactivating the economic area and creating new job sources in the country. This is a serious social problem.

[Reporter] Do you feel that the level of investment by the government has reached its maximum?

[De la Espriella] No, I don't. The problem is that the state can no longer get involved in large investments as it did in the past. The state continues investing, as it must. This is all part of the development of the country. We have asked private enterprise to increase its activity, giving it the guarantee it needs. Our economic system is based on private enterprise rather than private initiative. Our economic system is not based solely on state investment.

[Reporter] It is said that the United States is going to consider the countries that will be included in the Reagan plan next week. Will a Panamanian representative travel to the United States for this?

[De la Espriella] Yes. The planning minister will leave some time next week to participate so that Panama will be considered for the Reagan plan. We believe that this plan could be advantageous to the country; it can stimulate investment.

AGRICULTURE MINISTER, IRHE DIRECTOR RESIGN

IRHE Director Named

PA061900 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 6 Nov 83 p 1-A

[Excerpts] Frank Omar Perez, an engineer serving as the agricultural development minister, and Ernesto Perez Balladares, the director of the Institute of Hydraulic Resources and Electrification (IRHE), have submitted their resignations to President Ricardo de la Espriella. Perez'resignation was effective yesterday, Saturday, while that of Perez Balladares is effective today.

In his letter of resignation, Perez explained that he took this action for personal reasons.

As of yesterday, only the successor to Perez Balladares had been appointed. He is Dr Victor Carlos Urrutia, who has been working as Assistant Director of IRHE.

Agriculture Minister Appointed

PA070132 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2330 GMT 6 Nov 83

[Text] The Panamanian executive branch today appointed Ramon Sieiro as the new agricultural development minister. He replaces Frank Omar Perez, who resigned.

Sieiro is to assume his new office tomorrow. At the time of this appointment, Sieiro was occupying the post of Panamanian ambassador to Taiwan.

BELIZE

PRIME MINISTER ON PROBLEM WITH GUATEMALA

FL041237 Belize SUNDAY TIMES in English 23 Oct 83 p 2

[Text] Prime Minister George Price told the House of Representatives last week that throughout the history of the negotiations dealing with Guatemala's unfounded claim to Belize no commitments has been made affecting the territorial integrity and sovereignty of Belize.

Mr Price made the statement in reply to a question by the former leader of the United Democratic Party, Hon Theodore Aranda. He was requesting assurances that the Government of Belize would not make any commitment which would endanger the territorial integrity and sovereignty of Belize without the prior unequivocal and direct approval from the people of Belize.

Addressing the matter of the 17 proposals to which Mr Aranda referred, the Prime Minister said that they were never binding on Belize and were rejected. The Heads of Agreement of 1981, [as published] he said, formed the basis for negotiations in the search for a solution, and were subsequently rejected by Guatemala.

The Prime Minister added that the consistent policy of the Government of Belize remains that a settlement of the dispute must be without prejudice to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Belize.

COSTA RICA

U.S. ENVOY STONE MAKES VISIT, HOLDS MEETINGS

No Meeting With Monge

PA041630 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Excerpts] Richard Stone, special U.S. Government envoy for Central America, will arrive in Costa Rica this afternoon and meet with Vice President Armando Arauz Aguilar.

During this visit, special envoy Stone will not meet President Luis Alberto Monge, who said he was notified too late of Stone's visit and already had commitments with others away from the capital.

Stone will be received by Vice President Armando Arauz Aguilar, who will represent the government. Arauz said yesterday afternoon that the time of the meeting has not been set, but it might be in the afternoon at the Presidential Palace.

Volio Comments on Meeting

PA050211 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 5 Nov 83

[Report by William Cespedes from the Costa Rican Foreign Ministry -- live relay]

[Text] Foreign Minister Fernando Volio Jimenez referred to the results of his talks with U.S. special Ambassador Richard Stone in the following terms:

[Volio Jimenez] We had an important exchange of opinions on the Central American situation within the Contadora Group framework. We expressed our satisfaction with the U.S. attitude, which reinforces the position of Costa Rica on the same issue. That was the substance of our talks.

[Cespedes] The strengthening of the system and the democratic process in Central American nations was the basic element of the talks between Foreign Minister Volio Jimenez and U.S. special envoy Richard Stone.

Volio 'Pleased' With Meeting

PA051741 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0225 GMT 5 Nov 83

[By Wilfredo Chacon S.]

[Excerpts] San Jose, 4 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- Richard Stone held a 2-hour meeting with Costa Rican Foreign Minister Fernando Volio today to review the work done by the "Contadora Group" and to express U.S. support for the efforts being made by its promoters -- the Governments of Venezuela, Mexico, Panama, and Colombia.

"Ambassador Stone's visit," Volio reported, "served to reaffirm U.S. support for that process as a means of achieving detente and eventually obtaining a lasting peace." Volio noted that he was pleased with Stone's message, "because it does not conflict with Costa Rica's position."

During the meeting, Volio told Stone that Costa Rica currently advocates making the subsequent stages of the Contadora Group's work more dynamic.

Our efforts, the foreign minister added, must be aimed at implementing and developing the provisions of the Document of Objectives, issued at the fourth meeting of the Contadora Group. This is so because the Costa Rican Government believes that "the hour of truth is approaching." It is of the opinion that the time has come to make basic political decisions. The 21 points contained in the Document of Objectives must be placed in a legal context and the negotiation of treaties must begin.

"We cannot wait for events to outstrip diplomatic activity, because the pace of events is different from that of negotiation," Volio told Stone.

The U.S. diplomat expressed his agreement with the Costa Rican view and stressed his government's opinion that peace must be closely tied to democracy. Based on this, Volio said, we must work for a radical change in Central America's socioeconomic structures and system of justice.

Volio described U.S. support for the Costa Rican political stand within the framework of the Contadora Group as very valuable.

Havana Notes Volio Meeting

PA060005 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 5 Nov 83

[Text] Richard Stone, special U.S. envoy for Central America, has met in San Jose with Costa Rican Foreign Minister Fernando Volio. They discussed regional affairs and the Contadora Group's contacts.

Costa Rica was the third stop on Stone's tour through Central America. Stone refused to answer journalists' questions about the possible consequences of the invasion of Grenada on the conflictive Central American situation.

The U.S. special envoy explained that he will continue his tour today. He will travel to Panama, Colombia, Venezuela, and Mexico. These countries comprise the Contadora Group, which is carrying out contacts in an effort to find a peaceful and nogotiated solution to the Central American conflict.

DEPUTY COMMENTS ON CALM ALONG NORTHERN BORDER

PA061347 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 6 Nov 83

[Text] The apparent calm which has prevailed along the country's northern border for over a month is a result of the efforts made by the Civil and Rural Guard, according to Deputy Carlos Maria Chajud Calvo. Chajud Calvo was one of several deputies who, on their own initiative, visited the border to investigate the results of a counterrevolutionary attack on the Penas Blancas customs post in Nicaragua.

At a meeting with Nicaraguan authorities, Deputy Chajud Calvo had promised to speak with the Costa Rican president and request additional security at the border. I met with the president, all the control posts were reinforced, and the result is evident, he said. The deputy from Golfito concluded by noting that, through these measures, the government has proven its neutrality.

THREE DEPUTIES REPORTEDLY ON VISIT IN CUBA

PA051819 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 20 Oct 83 p 9-A

[Excerpt] Sources at the Legislative Assembly have revealed that three National Liberation Party deputies are currently in Cuba. They are Hollman Esquivel (Cartago), Tobias Murillo (Puntaarenas), and Miguel Angel Guillen (Alajuela).

Several explanations for their absence were offered at the Assembly yesterday. One official claimed that Esquivel is in Jamaica. Someone else said that he is sick. However, two legislators confirmed that the three deputies traveled to Havana at the invitation of the Cuban Government.

This is the fifth visit to Cuba by Costa Rican legislators thus far this year.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE WITH DOMINICAN REPUBLIC SIGNED

PA060330 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2227 GMT 5 Nov 83

[Text] San Jose, 5 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- The foreign ministers of Costa Rica and the Dominican Republic, Fernando Volio Jimenez and Jose Augusto Vega Imbert, respectively, have expressed, in a joint communique signed here, the "democratic tradition of both governments."

"The democratic, representative, and pluralist system of government is the form of government that offers the most favorable conditions for guaranteeing liberty, the establishment of social justice, and respect of human rights," the Costa Rican and Dominican foreign ministers stated.

Vega Imbert is in this capital at the invitation of the Social Democratic government of Luis Alberto Monge, to reaffirm "the cordiality that characterizes our bilateral relations."

Reiterating their support of democracy, the foreign ministers declared their "intention of strengthening this system and seeking its institutionalization on the continent," the document issued here today states.

They also supported the policy of nonintervention in the domestic affairs of other states, respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, prohibition of the use of force to resolve international conflicts, and respect for and observance of international treaties.

The foreign ministers expressed their concern over the crisis in Central America, "which is rapidly deteriorating, threatening the peace and security of the region."

The two foreign ministers affirmed that the best means of resolving the situation of conflict in the region is "negotiation, dialogue, and other peaceful alternatives or solutions."

Therefore, they expressed their support of the efforts of the "Contadora Group," and advocated the acceleration of the following steps: "ratification of the pertinent legal instruments and implementation of the measures to achieve peace" contained in the Contadora Group's Document of Objectives.

Foreign Minister Vega Imbert reiterated "the Dominican Government's willingness to contribute to permanent dialogue for peace" in the region.

Costa Rican Foreign Minister Fernando Volio Jimenez underscored the fact that the Dominican Republic is developing "an authentic democratic process, with total respect for human rights," after having experienced "a cruel tyranny" for many years.

Foreign Minister Jose Vega Imbert, who will end his official visit to Costa Rica tomorrow, expressed his recognition of this country's democracy, "and its laudable efforts in favor of peace and liberty."

SOLANO ADMITS NICARAGUAN CONTRAS USED TERRITORY

PA051738 Paris AFP in Spanish 2119 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Excerpts] San Jose, 4 Nov (AFP) -- Costa Rican Public Security Minister Angel Edmundo Solano has revealed that "counterrevolutionaries used Costa Rican territory to attack Nicaragua" on 28 September. The Sandinists then shelled the Costa Rican customs post at Penas Blancas in retaliation.

At that point, Solano stated in an interview with UNIVERSIDAD, a San Jose weekly, "the deterioration in bilateral relations reached a climax." He added that the two countries "are now openly at odds."

Solano denied reports that the Sandinists plan to invade Costa Rica: "Nicaragua has grave domestic problems and doesn't have the time to think of invading Costa Rica. In fact, I believe that common sense would make such a step the very last option for the Sandinist regime. Were they to launch an invasion, that would furnish a pretext for forces from other countries to intervene in our defense."

Solano refused to make any predictions regarding the Nicaraguan charge of an imminent U.S. invasion of that country. He merely replied: "Many mistakes have been made from many quarters in the case of Nicaragua."

He added that "although it is true that U.S. leaders did not approach the problem correctly, it is also true that the Sandinist commanders have made incredible mistakes." He noted that "they are taking the wrong path and are unwisely drawing nearer to the Soviet orbit, thus forgetting the revolution's original promises."

According to Solano, t[illegible]s Nicaraguan turn alarmed rightist sectors in the United States and Central America.

Solano declared that the development of the area along the Nicaraguan border -- a Costa Rican project undertaken with U.S. aid -- is a purely civilian program.

VOLIO OPPOSES COSTA RICA-DPRK CULTURAL INSTITUTE

PA061854 Paris AFP in Spanish 1457 GMT 6 Nov 83

[Text] San Jose, 6 Nov (AFP) -- Costa Rican Foreign Minister Fernando Volio described the presence in Costa Rica of institutions representing North Korea as "highly dangerous," because that country "shows no respect for the rules which govern international coexistence."

He added that "our people would be better off without the Costa Rican-Korean Cultural Institute" that operates here.

Referring to the cultural institute, which is represented by former Costa Rican Deputy Francisco Aguilar, Volio said: "Who knows if they are terrorists? We cannot take that sort of chance. I hope they will pack up."

It was noted here that Costa Rica does not maintain embassy-level relations with North Korea.

EL SALVADOR

STONE MEETS MAGANA, OTHER OFFICIALS DURING VISIT

PA060120 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2317 GMT 5 Nov 83

[Text] San Salvador, 5 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- Richard Stone, U.S. special envoy to Central America, declined to answer newsmen who asked if he would meet with Salvadoran guerrilla representatives during his fourth tour of the region.

Stone, who met with ranking officials during his 5-hour visit to this capital, evaded answering questions about a meeting despite the fact that on previous stops of his trip through the isthmus he affiremd that he would not meet with Salvadoran left-wing leaders.

Nevertheless, the U.S. ambassador reiterated the "will and capacity" of the Salvadoran Government to hold dialogue with the opposition on the basis of the electoral process.

There is a very open willingness to continue with the dialogue. "The obstacle," the diplomat added, "is not the willingness of the 'Peace Commission,' but the intransigence of the other party (the guerrillas), who refuse to engage in talks regarding the democratic process (elections)." Stone's statement coincided with the remarks of a Salvadoran guerrilla leader in Bogota, who said that dialogue between the government and the guerrillas had been suspended and possibilities of resuming it were slim. Mario Aguinada, leader of the Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR), political arm of the guerrillas, made these statements after meeting with Colombian President Belisario Betancur.

The Salvadoran "Peace Commission," created to attempt to find political solutions to the war-like conflict which has lasted for 3 years, has proposed that the leftists participate in the upcoming elections, scheduled for the early part of 1984. However, the opposition has stated, among other conditions, that it will participate only if a provisional government is formed with the participation of the guerrillas, a condition the government flatly rejects.

During his visit to this capital, Richard Stone met with President Alvaro Magana, Defense Minister General Eugenio Vides Casanova, and Francisco Quinonez, coordinator of the "Peace Commission."

He also met with Foreign Ministry officials in the absence of Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena, who is on a tour through Europe, and with "other persons" whom the U.S. envoy, declined to identify.

Before boarding the aircraft that will take him to Panama, Stone said he spoke with Salvadoran authorities on topics related to the search for a peaceful solution to the war in El Salvador and on the efforts of the "Contadora Group," composed of Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela, and Panama. Stone expressed appreciation to the Salvadoran Government for its support of the United States at the United Nations in the wake of the invasion of the island of Grenada.

COPREFA DENIES ARREST OF AUXILIARY BISHOP'S FATHER

PA052235 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 4 Nov 83 p 1

[Text] Spokesmen for COPREFA [Armed Forces Press Committee] today denied that the father of Monsignor Rosas Chavez, auxiliary bishop of San Salvador, has been arrested by members of the Armed Forces. Regarding the subject, a spokesman for the archbishopric today said that Msgr Gregorio Rosas Chavez' father had been arrested in Sociedad yesterday morning, but that he had already been released. Further details on the subject were not given.

COPREFA added that it had learned that Msgr Gregorio Rosas Chavez' father was on his way to San Salvador this morning and that this report proves that he is not under arrest, as has been reported.

REPORTAGE ON MILITARY ACTIVITY IN COUNTRY

San Juan Opico Attacked

PA041355 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1606 GMT 3 Nov 83

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 3 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- Within its new military campaign launched five days ago, the Salvadoran guerrillas staged an attack last night on the city of San Juan Opico, population 40,000, which lasted over an hour.

San Juan Opico is 43 km west of San Salvador and is the headquarters of the 1st Artillery Brigade. Civilian sources said that the attack began close to midnight. Some 200 guerrillas faced artillery brigade forces plus members of the Civil Defense (paramilitary camp). The rebel harrassment lasted approximately 1 and 1/2 hours. Three solders were wounded by a grenade, according to the sources.

Ciudad Barrios Casualties

PA050132 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 4 Nov 83 pp 2, 38

[Text] The Armed Forces Press Committee [COPREFA] reports that 25 terrorists, 6 National Guardsmen, 1 officer, 3 Civil Defense members, and 1 child were killed as extremists were being dislodged from Ciudad Barrios.

The official Army source said that the San Miguel Department village was occupied by rebel hordes for 16 hours after the government troops had run out of ammunition and were forced to retreat to the city's outskirts. The Armed Forces recovered the village through action by units of the 3d Infantry Brigade stationed in San Miguel.

International dispatches stating that 90 National Guardsmen had been killed in that action have been flatly rejected by COPREFA, which maintains that there were only 80 National Guardsmen in Ciudad Barrios and 10 Civil Defense members. Seventy-three guardsmen and three volunteers were unhurt.

The source reported that property damage inflicted by the rebels during their stay in Ciudad Barrios totalled several thousand colones. In addition, Neftali Armando Portillo's Omona coffee mill was burned, and 25 youths and 4 Civil Defense members were abducted.

Rebel Action on 2 Nov

PA050111 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 4 Nov 83 pp 2, 38

[Text] Numerous rebels were killed early on 2 November during a clash with an artillery brigade patrol in the city of San Juan Opico. According to COPREFA, three soldiers were wounded.

The official report on this clash states: "Terrorist Action in San Juan Opico." Early yesterday morning FMLN terrorists detonated a bomb in the city of San Juan Opico, La Libertad Department. The harassment attack against an infantry [as published] brigade patrol, which defends the civilian population there, lasted a few minutes, and during that time the rebels, who later fled, suffered an undetermined number of casualties. The Army only reports three wounded.

San Salvador, 3 November 1983

Havana Cites Latest Reports

PA050256 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Text] Last-minute reports say that fierce clashes are underway in the Cacaguatique Volcano area, in the Department of San Miguel, and that the rebels have blocked the highway connecting Ciudad Barrios with Chapeltique. Army and paramilitary gangs are trying to intimidate the peasant population in the Departments of Santa Ana and Usulutan.

Rebel Station Protests Bombing

PA041559 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 0100 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Text] Attention, people of El Salvador and humanitarian organizations: We are reporting to our people and to the world the cowardly and genocidal action taken yesterday, 2 November, by the Alvara Magana regime against the residents of the village of Santa Cruz, in the jurisdiction of San Luis del Carmen, in southern Chalatenango Department.

The village of Santa Cruz, located north of (Suchitlan) Lake, was the target of indiscriminate and unjustified bombing [passage indistinct].

We would like to tell our people, the national and international press, and the peoples of the world that this village is not part of the zone under FMLN control in Chalatenango Department. Its residents are poor peasants and fishermen. We gravely condemn this latest genocidal action, ordered by the psychopathic Colonel Juan Rafael Bustillo. As in Berlin, Tenancingo, and other towns, he has ordered indiscriminate bombings which turn the civilian population into a military target in actions that can only be described as genocidal.

We are issuing an urgent appeal to the International Committee of the Red Cross, the church, and all humanitarian organizations. We ask them to confirm the demented government of Ronald Reagan. We call on the puppet government's Human Rights Commission, which does little more than show off, to go and see the bloodthirsty interests which it defends and conceals through its hypocritical action. Its members are rapidly becoming accomplices of genocide. [passage indistinct] We demand respect for our people's human rights.

Rebel Station Reports Actions

PA041613 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 0100 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Text] Yesterday, 2 November, guerrilla forces ambushed a truck carrying soldiers belonging to the 5th Infantry Brigade traveling from Tecoluca to San Vicente. The ambush was staged near Mozote canton. We inflicted an undeterminted number of casualties on the Army.

Other reports indicate that the groups of guerrillas and militiamen initiated our anti-imperialist campaign with the seizure of [name indistinct] and San Gerardo in San Miguel Department. Important meetings were held with the townspeople to explain and criticize the policy of aggression and war being promoted by the demented U.S. President, Ronald Reagan, against people in Latin America and throughout the world.

Other reports from the Paracentral Front state that our militia and guerrilla forces occupied (Putumay) canton, in San Vicente Department, on 30 October. We held a combative [passage indistinct]. Guerrillas and militiamen conducted [word indistinct] Propaganda actions in the cantons of Rosario and El Paraiso, and in the town of Santa Clara, San Vicente Department. On that same day, another militia group sabotaged the electric power station in Buena Vista canton, La Paz Department. These actions served to show our repudiation of the Yankee invasion.

Throughout our country, there has been an increase in the rejection and condemnation of the vile Yankee aggresssion against the Grenadian people. Our people are using their rifles and all other weapons agianst Yankee imperialist aggression and are preparing to resist and defeat it on our territory.

Venceremos Reports Clash

PA041542 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Text] Attention, here is a report from San Miguel Department: On 1 November, elements of a death squad posing as members of the FMLN, several of whom were dressed as women, captured the following people: Hilario Hernandez, 30, in El Progreso canton, Hacienda (Gallatico); and Bernabe Portillo Coreas, in La Puerta canton.

The population alerted our forces and we set out in pursuit of that death squad. A skirmish occurred at 0830 in the cemetery of [name indistinct] where the enemy forces sustained one dead and six injured. Fifteen minutes later a helicopter arrived to pick up the wounded.

Clash Between 'Subversives'

PA050108 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1800 GMT 4 Nov 83

[News bulletin issued by the Armed Forces Press Committee, COPREFA, in San Salvador on 4 November 1983]

[Text] An armed clash between two subversive groups yesterday left a death toll of three terrorists in Nuevo Carrizal canton, Nueva Granada, Usulutan Department. The motives behind this incident between FMLN groups are as yet unknown. However, the possibility of new internal differences within the subversives themselves cannot be discarded.

Meanwhile, a patrol from the 1st Infantry Brigade discovered the bodies of four terrorists in Palo Granade canton, Suchitoto, Cuscatlan Department.

Havana Reports FMLN Victories

PA041201 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Text] FMLN guerrillas have occupied the towns of Santiago and San Gerardo, in San Miguel Department, as well as several other villages and cantons, including Rosario, Paraiso, and Cutuman, in San Vicente Department, and the village of Buena Vista in [word indistinct].

Unofficial sources have estimated [words indistinct] the number of rebels who occupied San Juan Opico, in La Libertad Department, on Wednesday. The town was taken following pitched battles with soldiers from the Army's Oscar Osorio 1st Infantry Brigade, one of the most important Salvadoran units.

It has been learned from other sources that a death squad has threatened the owners of the station which broadcast statements by San Salvador Archbishop Monsignor Arture Rivera y Damas, who has repeatedly condemned the regime's repression of its people.

Paramilitary groups have also issued threats against Monsignors Rivera y Damas and Gregorio Rosa Chavez, the auxiliary bishop of San Salvador. Rosa Chavez' father has reportedly been arrested and taken to a military post.

Reports on FMLN Casualties

PA052240 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 2100 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Communique issued in San Salvador by the Armed Forces Press Committee, COPREFA, on 4 November 1983]

[Text] San Vicente Residents Report Seeing Guerrilla Columns Carrying Corpses

San Vicente -- Residents of Santa Clara, San Vicente Department, have reported that the FMLN suffered many casualties during the attack on (Atachin) Bridge. The residents of the area yesterday reported that after the attack on the bridge, a large number of subversives were seen carrying approximately 60 corpses and 40 wounded persons. The eyewitnesses reported that those who were not wounded looked fatigued and showed signs of exhaustion. Residents of San Sebastian, San Vicente Department, stated that following the attack on Santo Domingo, approximately 200 terrorists were seen carrying 8 dead and 2 wounded.

Meanwhile, the day before yesterday a 3rd Infantry Brigade patrol, stationed in San Miguel, clashed with the extremists in the canton and hamlet of La Puerta and San Carlos, San Miguel jurisdiction. Three terrorists were killed during the clash, while no Army casualties were reported.

Three Dead During a Shootout Among FMLN Terrorists

Three persons were killed as a result of an armed confrontation between two subversive groups yesterday in Carrizal canton-hamlet, Nueva Granada jurisdiction, Usulutan Department. The reason for the fighting among FMLN groups is unknown. However, it is possible that the clash was caused by new internal differences among the subversives.

Meanwhile, an infantry brigade patrol found the bodies of four terrorists in Palo Grande canton, Suchitoto jurisdiction, Cuscatlan Department.

Operations in Cabanas, San Vicente

PA060521 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 5 Nov 83 p 4

[Text] Two military counterinsurgency operations are underway in the areas near Tepetitan and Tejutepeque, in San Vicente and Cabanas Departments. Approximately 2,000 soldiers are participating in the combing operations. In Tepetitan, the troops are trying to offer protection to the towns of Jerusalen, Guadalupe, Santa Clara, San Cayetano Istepeque, San Esteban Catarina, and other nearby areas.

In the counterinsurgency operation near Tejutepeque, the Army is advancing northward, protecting Cinquera, Victoria, and the Cerron Grande and (Chorrera del Guayabo) hydroelectric dams.

Reports received from Aguilares state that the night before last there was a clash between soldiers and extremists near San Diego canton, Paisnal jurisdiction, San Salvador Department. Two soldiers and six guerrillas were killed.

The extremists carried away several of the companeros who were wounded during the skirmish, which lasted approximately 30 minutes.

Venceremos Reports on Fighting

PA051555 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 5 Nov 83

[Excerpts] According to reports from the Anastasio Aquino Paracentral Front, our army engaged the enemy in Tejutepeque and nearby areas with the following results:

We inflicted 25 casualties on the puppet Army. We repeat: In Tejutepeque, we inflicted 25 casualties on and took 20 prisoners of war from the puppet Army. As is our policy, these prisoners of war were released in the village of Tejutepeque on the same day as the attack.

In fighting with Army reinforcements near Ilobasco, we killed nine soldiers and took nine prisoners of war. We also recovered 10 U.S.-made rifles, a number of M69 grenades, 60-mm mortar shells, and M-60 machinegun ammunition belts.

On 31 October and again on 1 November, heavy fighting took place on La Mesa Hill in Cinquera against a battalion of paratroopers. Similar actions occurred in La Bermuda, Tenango, Guadalupe, and San Antonio involving the Atlacatl Brigade, led by the genocidal Domingo Monterrosa. Troops from the 1st Brigade and a contingent of National Guardsmen fought alongside the Atlacatl Brigade. Our reports state that we inflicted six casualties, including a member of the artillery, on the paratroopers battalion.

Radio Venceremos reports to our people that in 3 days of fighting in Cabanas Department, we have inflicted a total of 50 casualties on the enemy. We have captured 29 members of the dictatorship and have recovered the following material: one 120-mm mortar with 20 shells; one 81-mm mortar with 30 shells; two 60-mm mortars, two 90-mm cannon, three M-60 machineguns, and one HK-21 machinegun. We also seized 69 rifles during these 3 days of fighting in Cabanas Department. These weapons are now in the hands of our people. In addition, we recovered thousands of rounds of ammunition and other war material.

It has been reported to us that fighting continues between our revolutionary army and the dictatorship in Cabanas and Cuscatlan Departments as part of the current military campaign. We express our regret at the death in battle of guerrilla Lieutenant Ivan.

This information was sent to Radio Venceremos by Commanders Salvadora Guerra and Sagitario Martinez.

Havana on U.S. Advisers

PA052340 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 5 Nov 83

[Text] U.S. military advisers in El Salvador have admitted that the FMLN guerrillas have made significant advances during their most recent offensive against the U.S. Army, which has been named "Yankees: Get Out of Grenada and Central America."

The advisers in question told the U.S. newspaper THE NEW YORK TIMES that during this offensive, the Salvadoran guerrillas inflicted some 800 deaths on the government and have taken more than 400 prisoners, and have extended their zone of operations.

The advisers explained that the Salvadoran rebels launched attacks against garrisons in 60 towns, where they often found little resistance from the government forces, which were characterized by low morale, weak logistical support, and internal division. They also revealed that the guerrillas opened a corridor in the northern part of El Salvador, and expressed consternation regarding the increasing insurgent operations in the San Vicente Department, where a U.S. pacification plan is underway, similar in style to the strategic hamlets created in Vietnam. One military adviser told THE NEW YORK TIMES that it would be most advisable for the United States to seek an immediate political solution to the Salvadoran conflict.

Other reports state that the Salvadoran guerrillas occupied the towns of Santiago and San Gerardo in San Miguel Department, as well as several areas and hamlets in the regions of San Vicente and La Paz.

FMLN Reports Victory

PA051725 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 0100 GMT 5 Nov 83

[Excerpts] Attention, people of El Salvador: Today, 4 November, we forced the troops of the Cazadores Battalion from Cojutepeque's 5th Detachment to flee in disarray when they attempted to advance on Tenancingo from San Pedro Perulapan, in Cuscatlan Department.

Attention: Fighting with the dictatorship's forces resumed today at 1030 [words indistinct].

An entire company from the puppet Army's Cazadores Battalion fled after being engaged by our forces. They lost two M-16 rifles and a great amount of war materiel, which have now been added to the other arms we have recovered during our "Yankees: Get Out of Grenada and Central America" campaign.

The CONARA [National Commission for the Reconstruction of Affected Areas] plan is being defeated in San Vicente, and the regime's economy is being sabotaged.

Yesterday, 3 November, FMLN forces dynamited two electrical poles along the road leading from San Vicente to Tecoluca. The two poles were in (Achipilco) canton. As a result of this action, the Jiboa sugarmill, the city of San Vicente, and the towns of Cayetano Istepeque, Verapaz, Guadalupe, Tepetitan and other towns in San Vicente Department have been [words indistinct].

On the evening of 28 October, militia units operating on La Florida Farm, in the municipality of Texistepeque, clashed with a paramilitary group and inflicted two casualties on it. [passage indistinct]

We were recently informed that two of the regime's thugs -- Felix Castro and Santiago Mendoza -- are directly responsible for the massacre of peasants who were employed by a cooperative that functioned on that militarized farm. The massacre took place at the beginning of the year.

Havana Reports FMLN Attack

PA060020 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 5 Nov 83

[Text] FMLN guerrillas have occupied the town of Tecomatepe, Cuscatlan Department, and harassed the Army in many areas of this department in the central part of the country. During the last few days, the rebels sabotaged many electrical installations in San Vicente and San Salvador, leaving the two regions without electricity.

Meanwhile, guerrilla members have attached several Army patrols and garrisons in Cabanas Department.

It has been reported that paramilitary bands in San Miguel shot and killed two young women, (Hilaria Portillo) and (Narcisa Chavez), reportedly because they collaborated with the rebels.

In the Salvadoran capital, more than a hundred mothers dressed in black carried out a demonstration in front of the U.S. Embassy to request their sons' freedom.

Havana Cites Venceremos

PA061939 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 6 Nov 83

[Text] Salvadoran guerrillas inflicted 60 casualties on an Army company during fighting that took place on Saturday between Tejutepeque and Cinquera, in Cabanas Department. The guerrillas also captured 25 prisoners during this action.

According to the rebel station Radio Venceremos, the Salvadoran Army unit was surrounded by FMLN forces while taking part in a counterinsurgency operation with special government battalions.

Radio Venceremos added that the guerrillas recovered 2 heavy guns, 1 grenade launcher, 1 machinegun, 35 rifles, and 4 radios during the course of the battle.

FMLN SCORES STONE, 'IMPERIALIST' POLICY

PA050408 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 0100 GMT 5 Nov 83

[Text] U.S. special envoy Richard Stone arrives once more in Central America beating his war drums. U.S. imperialism, after carrying out the "Big Pine II" military maneuvers in connivance with the most corrupt and bloodthirsty members of the Honduran Army; after the criminal invasion against the heroic people of Grenada; after strengthening its military positions in Honduras; after publicly stating it is not willing to allow the democratic and revolutionary movements in Central America to succeed, now sends its special envoy, Richard Stone, to Central America to spy on progress and to determine how the direct military intervention against our country is faring.

Of course, U.S. imperialism has disguised its envoy in the false robes of peace and dialogue, and the most abject and traitorous members of the Honduran Army now state that they are willing to surrender the Honduran people's sovereignty on a silver platter, insinuating and stating that the future of Honduras lies in U.S. protection.

U.S. imperialism would like to have more lackeys here, like the lowliest and most abject members of the Honduran Government, so it can intervene freely in our countries. However, it has encountered our people's will in all the progressive and democratic sectors, who are becoming increasingly aware that U.S. imperialism is steadily closing the doors to a peaceful solution to the conflict in our homeland. Our people are preparing to fight the massive and direct military intervention of imperialism while defeating daily the puppets of the Constituent Assembly and the genocidal Armed Forces, which are led by the 80 intervening military advisers in our country.

Come and join the people's militias, the revolutionary guerrillas, and the people's army! Long live the "Yankees: Get Out of Grenada and Central America" military campaign!

Guerrillas Rule Out Meeting

PA050330 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 5 Nov 83

[Text] San Jose (DPA) -- Leaders of the Salvadoran FMLN-FDR guerrilla movement have cancelled their meeting with Richard Stone, President Reagan's special envoy, and have denounced the forthcoming U.S. invasion of Central America.

In the course of a press conference, FMLN-FDR leaders Mario Lopez and (Jose Villacorta) made a statement attacking U.S. policy. Asked if the statement meant that there would be no further meetings with Stone, the leaders replied that for the time being there will be no meetings. This is a summary of the points the FMLN-FDR leaders presented:

1. The United States is preparing the way for a Central American invasion.

2. The latest million-dollar allocations made in the United States guarantee the funds for this intervention.

3. Ranking military leaders who participated in the Vietnam war have been assigned to Operation Central America.

4. The United States has virtually occupied Honduras.

5. The reactivation of the Central American Defense Council, CONDECA, is proof of the attempt to institutionalize the aggression against Nicaragua and El Salvador in the coming days. The United States has made its diplomatic missions in Central America uniform over the past few months to prepare for the invasion.

FMLN CHARGES U.S. PREPARING INVASION FORCE

PA060425 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 6 Nov 83

[Communique issued by the General Command of the FMLN on 5 November 1983]

[Text] We address the people of El Salvador, Central America, and the world. We address the international community to report the grave events which are taking place. Overwhelmed by the decisive blows which the FMLN has been dealing the puppet Army -- particularly during the last 2 months -- and carrying out instructions from the U.S. Government, the Salvadoran dictatorship's defense minister, General Eugenio Vides Casanova, a few days ago asked the Honduran and Guatemalan Armies to invade our country.

In reply to this request, 4,000 Guatemalan soldiers have been concentrated in Jutiapa, Valle Nuevo, San Cristobal, and (Ciudad Pedro de Alvarado), near the Salvadoran border. Similarly, Honduran Army troops have concentrated in Jicaro Galan, at the point where the highways to El Salvador and Nicaragua meet. At the same time, the number of U.S. soldiers and the amount of equipment in Honduras have continued to increase, and the already enormous U.S. naval presence is being increased with a new flotilla of war ships, led by an aircraft carrier which is approaching the Central American coasts.

A battalion of engineers from the U.S. Army has been stationed in Costa Rica, under the pretext of engaging in humanitarian projects. The number of U.S. Army troops already threatening the Salvadoran and Nicaraguan borders and coasts exceeds 25,000 men. More than 5,000 are already in Honduran territory.

The Nicaraguan Government has denounced the extensive preparations being led by the U.S. Pentagon to invade that brother country. The order issued by the Pentagon's Southern Command to reactivate the Central American Defense Council was quickly carried out by the alvadoran, Guatemalan, and Honduran Armies. These steps are similar to the ones taken prior to the Yankee aggression against Grenada.

Once again, Reagan is forcing a group of puppet governments to betray their peoples, to compromise their troops by carrying out aggression against neighboring countries, and to appear to be requesting military intervention by the United States. In truth, it is the latter which will play the leading role.

Following the invasion by Honduran and Guatemalan troops, no doubt will come the Yankee Air Force and troops. Reagan will decide the date for the aggression. Reagan will also decide whether the aggression is first to be directed against the Salvadoran people and then against Nicaragua, or first against Nicaragua and then against the Salvadoran people. However, both possibilities are part of the same plan, and have the same objective -- to deprive the Central American and Caribbean peoples of their right to decide their own destiny, and bring them to their knees before Yankee imperialism.

Reagan is wrong this time. The peoples of Nicaragua and El Salvador will never surrender. We will make the invaders bite the dust of defeat. The request that foreign armies invade our territory is a cowardly act and a vile betrayal of the people and the homeland, for which Vides Casanova, the Armed Forces High Command, and Alvaro Magana and his government will pay dearly.

Union and political leaders of the recalcitrant oligarchy, all those in the Constituent Assembly who give their approval, and all those who collaborate with the invaders in one way or another will receive their just punishment from our people.

The FMLN-FDR is a broad alliance of the forces for democracy, national independence, and social progress. United, it is the greatest and most effective organization of the people in our entire national history. The FMLN has built, with the people and their support, an army of considerable size, with an indestructible combat morale, and a clear and deeply felt revolutionary and patriotic consciousness. It has been tempered in thousands of battles and has a high military capability, as can be ascertained by the demoralized and wasted troops of the puppet Army.

The FMLN-FDR has raised the Salvadoran people's patriotic consciousness and their unbreakable will to win to unprecedented levels. This has not been weakned even by the repressive terror and massacres, which have already claimed 50,000 lives.

In Grenada, the U.S. imperialism took advantage of the division which existed among the revolutionary members to carry out an invasion. It does not now, and never will, find us divided in our homeland. Rather, it will find us united as never before.

Superior levels of unity have resulted in overwhelming military blows. If circumstances make it necessary, we will take, united, whatever actions and decisions are necessary. We will not let our people down. We will reaffirm that we are their vanguard.

All this represents the most formidable moral, political, and organizational preparation to resist any aggression. It represents an impenetrable wall against which the invaders will crash.

The decision for intervention by Yankee, Guatemalan, or Honduran troops in our country is a clear admission that the FMLN has already defeated the puppet Army led by General Vides Casanova. The Yankees and their puppets are coming to our homeland to try and save the genocidal regime because of the resounding failure of the dictatorship and the premonition of the disbanding and crushing defeat of the Army. The certain clash between our forces and the Yankee, Guatemalan, and Honduran troops is the ascent of our struggle to the highest and most definitive step of victory. We are ready, together with our people, to face, resist, and defeat the invaders. Now our victory will be more solid, more definite, and more overwhelming.

The FMLN General Command orders all the commanders and combatants of its heroic revolutionary armed forces to place, in maximum combat disposition, all units of the army, guerrillas, and militias. It orders all its political cadres and activists to exert all their energy and capabilities to increase the efficiency of our political structures -- the overt and covert groups and the people's powers that function in territories under our control -- to exhort the people to unceasing action against the invaders by constantly increasing the ranks of our glorious revolutionary armed forces, ensuring their supplies, supporting them with information, and participating in fooling and exterminating the invaders.

The FMLN General Command calls on the working class, peasants, students, teachers, government and private sector workers, professionals, technicians, and all organizations to close ranks in defense of the homeland, to place themselves on a war footing, and to prepare to resist the invaders in all areas.

We call on the priests and pastors of all the churches to redouble their contribution to the spiritual strengthening of this people who, as David before Goliath, must face the attack of the most criminal and powerful imperialist power.

The FMLN General Command calls on the small- and medium-sized businessmen to adopt a patriotic attitude, to cooperate in resisting the invasion, and to refrain from following the orders issued by the treacherous oligarchy that has decided to sell our homeland to save the millions they have taken with blood from the Salvadoran people. We will respect the lives and property of those big businessmen who reject the invasion, and they will be able to join and contribute to the reconstruction of the homeland and to the new life of the nation.

At this time of maximum danger for the homeland, the political parties in the Constituent Assembly confront a challenge they must deal with courageously. They must break with the band of traitors and strengthen the unity of the nation in the face of its beastly enemies.

The FMLN advocates pluralism based on the interests of the Salvadoran people, and will respect the political rights of those who help the homeland at this time.

The FMLN General Command calls on all soldiers, noncommissioned officers, and commissioned officers to fulfill their oath before the national flag and rebel against the commanders who have betrayed the homeland and sold their honor to Yankee imperialism. All soldiers, noncommissioned officers, commissioned officers, and Armed Forces commanders who reject the invasion will be accorded our respect and will be ensured a place in the ranks of the people in the fight to save the homeland and in the future of liberty, independence, social justice, and progress of the Salvadoran people.

The FMLN General Command asks all the peoples of the world to offer to the Salvadoran people and to Nicaragua the most active solidarity. It calls on all international organizations, independent governments, particularly those of Latin America, and the independent press throughout the world to raise their voices against the rabid imperialist aggressor and Reagan's demented policy, which is threatening to destroy the planet in a nuclear bonfire, and to offer our peoples all the political, moral, and material aid they can afford.

Death to the invaders. Death to the traitors of the homeland. Death to the Yankee imperialism and its puppets. Yankees, get out of Grenada and Central America. United to fight until final victory. Revolution or death, we will win.

[Signed] FMLN General Command: Commander (Roberto Roca), Commander Ferman Cienfuegos, Commander Shafick Jorge Handal, Commander Leonel Gonzalez, Commander Joaquin Villalbos

[Dated] El Salvador, 5 November 1983, 172d anniversary of the San Salvador people's insurrection, first cry of independence in Central America

HAVANA CITES FMLN-FDR COMMUNIQUE ON U.S. 'THREAT'

PA052327 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 5 Nov 83

[Text] Representatives of the FMLN-FDR have issued a communique in San Jose, Costa Rica, warning about the threat of a U.S. military invasion which prevails over the Central American nations. The communique states that the United States has been creating the conditions for an eventual intervention in the area. It likewise asserts that the recent invasion of Grenada represents the initial step taken by U.S. President Ronald Reagan toward that end.

The Salvadoran revolutionary members are of the view that the reactivation of CONDECA, the Central American Defense Council, was one of the actions taken prior to the invasion. They said that this opinion is confirmed by the presence of U.S. Marines in Honduras and the U.S. naval maneuvers in the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans near Central America.

Mario Lopez, member of the FMLN-FDR Political-Diplomatic Commission, also said that the dialogue between the Salvadoran guerrillas and U.S. special envoy Richard Stone is temporarily canceled. Lopez asserted that they have not scheduled a meeting with Stone, although the rebel representatives express their willingness to establish a dialogue with the U.S. representative if the latter wishes it.

Mario Aguinada, representative of the Salvadoran revolutionary forces, has met with Colombian President Belisario Betancur in Bogota. They analyzed the Central American situation in the wake of the U.S. aggression in Grenada, as well as the internal affairs of El Salvador.

GUATEMALA

TERRORISTS ATTACK U.S. AMBASSADOR'S RESIDENCE

PA051436 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 1230 GMT 5 Nov 83

[Text] There has been an attack on the U.S. ambassador's residence. The walls of the structure have been scarred by bullets.

The residence of the U.S. ambassador to Guatemala was attacked last night. Thus far, there is no information concerning those who launched this terrorist attack.

According to eyewitnesses, four unidentified men in an automobile fired automatic weapons toward the front of U.S. Ambassador Frederick Chapin's residence. The attack was repelled by the ambassador's security guards, none of whom were injured. The bullets lodged in the walls of the gringo ambassador's elegant home, which is located on the corner of 20th street and 5th Avenue, in Zone 10.

The U.S. ambassador had quite a busy day yesterday. He welcomed roving U.S. Ambassador Richard Stone, who has also been received by Guatemala's head of state and foreign minister. This could have been the reason behind the attack on the U.S. ambassador's residence. The incident caused neither casualties nor substantial damage. The guerrilla leaders of the Central American armed struggle have decided not to meet with President Reagan's roving ambassdor.

Last night's attack in Guatemala City might well be the work of the Marxist left.

Political leaders, as well as the country's parties and organizations, have expressed their concern over the attack on the residence of Ambassador Chapin, which occurred last night at 2100.

As soon as our national politicians were informed of the attack, they attempted to verify the report. Some called the ambassador to obtain details. They later described the incident as something common, given the increasingly violent situation which prevails in the country. They did, however, state their regret at what occurred.

PGT Claims Responsibility

PA051950 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 1850 GMT 5 Nov 83

[Text] The outlawed Guatemalan Labor Party [PGT] today claimed credit for last night's attack on the residence of U.S. Ambassador Frederick Chapin.

In a communique secretly delivered to the news media, the PGT states that this harassment operation -- which, according to the guerrilla organization, was successful -- was carried out by its Victor Manuel Gutierrez and Mario Silvia Oraba units.

The PGT claims that the attack on the U.S. Embassy [as heard] served as a form of retaliation for the U.S. invasion of Grenada.

The PGT communique states: Our glorious party and its armed forces have carried out this action to reject politically and militarily and to condemn the cowardly invasion of Grenada by the irrational administration of Ronald Reagan and the Yankee imperialists.

The PGT communique declares that Guatemala might become a staging point for future U.S. intervention in Central America. In claiming credit today for the attack on the U.S. Embassy in Guatemala, the PGT states that Guatemala could become a center for new operations in Central America. The communique also notes that should the United States, with the support of certain Central American governments, attempt to invade Nicaragua and El Salvador, a powerful force would rise up in resistance.

NICARAGUAN EMBASSY SUBMITS PEACE PROPOSAL

PA050259 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 4 Nov 83 p 4

[Excerpt] The Nicaraguan Embassy in Guatemala yesterday submitted officially to the Guatemalan Government the legal bases to guarantee peace and security in Central America, which were presented to President Reagan 20 days ago.

Mr (Wilfredo Goussen), first secretary and charge d'affaires of the diplomatic mission, held a news conference in his office in which he said he expected the document to be analyzed by the Guatemalan Government and hoped to receive a comprehensive reaction to the Nicaraguan proposal.

FUNDS FOR AIRCRAFT SPARE PARTS UNAVAILABLE

PA050229 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 4 Nov 83 p 2

[Text] Army spokesman Colonel Francisco Palma Dominguez confirmed yesterday that the U.S. Congress had authorized the sale to Guatemala of spare parts for helicopters amounting to $2 million, but that the country does not have money to purchase them.

He said that negotiations for the sales of spare parts were held during the last administration. Despite the authorization, the government has not been able to obtain the required capital to buy the material urgently needed by the Army to get the necessary air transport equipment back into operation.

The Army spokesman pointed out that the Guatemalan Air Force, FAG, has only six helicopters in operation, since two transport planes are "grounded" for lack of spare parts.

The U.S. Congress approved the $2-million sale; but we have reiterated several times "that we do not have the funds for such a purchase," the spokesman concluded.

SUAZO MEETS STONE, STATES SUPPORT OF CONTADORA

PA041542 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Excerpt] Tegucigalpa, (IPS) -- Honduran President Dr Roberto Suazo Cordova reported yesterday that the four Contadora Group foreign ministers will meet with their Central American counterparts in Panama on 15 November to discuss the regional crisis.

Following his meeting with U.S. Special Ambassador for Central America Richard Stone, President Suazo declared that the took advantage of this meeting to reaffirm his country's willingness to comply faithfully with the commitments made within the framework of the Contadora Group. This group, which was created in January and includes Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia, and Panama, is making efforts to find a political solution to the regional crisis and to prevent the outbreak of an armed conflict.

The president announced that the meeting with Stone was held in La Paz, 100 km north of Tegucigalpa, but did not give any further details of the interview. He said: I cannot provide you with any information on the upcoming meeting of foreign ministers, but I can say that Honduras will remain faithful to any commitments which might be made during that meeting.

Concerning the Contadora Group's efforts, Suazo Cordova remarked: We knew that Nicaragua would not honor the Contadora Group's regional commitments but would instead take the Central American problem to the United Nations. I anticipated this move in my letter to the presidents of the Contadora Group countries. Nicaragua will not fulfill these commitments.

The Manauga government has asked the United Nations to include the question of Central America on the UN General Assembly's agenda due to recent developments in the region.

The Honduran president said: We, the Honduran Government, are very grateful for the U.S. role in Central America, because the United States favors peace in the region.

HONDURAS

SANDINISTS KILL ONE, INJURE FOUR IN ATTACK

PA041730 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Excerpt] In Camalotal Alauca, El Paraiso Department, another attack by Sandinists caused the death of a Honduran citizen and wounded four others. On Tuesday at 2000 a 30-man FSLN contingent stormed a house in El Camalotal Alauca community in El Paraiso Department, 7 km from the Honduran-Nicaraguan border.

CLASH BETWEEN BORDER POLICE, EPS REPORTED

PA052350 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1932 GMT 5 Nov 83

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 5 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network reported that a 30-minute clash between the Sandinist People's Army [EPS] and the Honduran border police took place at dawn today.

According to the radio station, the clash took place at 0430 (1030 GMT) at the place known as La Guaruma, Concepcion de Mario Municipality, in the southern department of Choluteca, which borders Nicaragua.

According to the radio station, an 80-year-old Honduran, Mercedes Torres, was wounded as a result of the attack. He underwent an emergency operation in Hospital del Sur, and bullets were removed form his legs and arms. Torres claims that he was crossing a sugar plantation near La Guaruma village looking for food for his family when the shooting began.

Torres said that "the Sandinists frequently enter Honduran territory in that area looking for counterrevolutionary bands, and decided to patrol the area."

NICARAGUA

FORMER SOMOZISTS REPORTEDLY REQUESTING INVASION

PA041320 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 3 Nov 83

[Text] Two Somozists who greatly enriched themselves during the dictatorship through the exploitation of Nicaraguan workers, (Leandro Marin) -- former education minister -- and (Eduardo Montealegre Callejas) -- former president of the BANIC [not further identified] consortium -- have been mentioned as the representatives of the Nicaraguan private sector who joined their counterparts from other Central American nations in asking Reagan's government to intervene militarily in El Salvador and Nicaragua.

This request, which runs counter to Nicaraguan interests, was presented to the U.S. Bipartisan Commission led by former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

The appeal calls for Reagan to invade Nicaragua -- just as he did Grenada -- to eradicate Sandinism and to help the counterrevolutionaries take over part of Nicaragua and establish a provisional government there. This government would be immediately recognized by the Reagan administration, other satellite countries, and the OAS. The well-known Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty, TIAR, would also be invoked. It should be recalled that the United States threw this same document into the trash to prevent it from being used during the UK invasion of Argentina in the Malvinas Islands.

Those two men, who are in Miami enjoying the millions of dollars they stole from the Nicaragua people, are demanding that Yankee imperialism now massacre those same people. The request made by this pair of sinister Somozists -- who were unfortunately born in the homeland of Estrada, Zeledon, Sandino, and Carlos [Fonseca] -- on behalf of this country's private sector, makes it necessary for the members of the Higher Council of Private Enterprise, COSEP, to make their position on this subject clear.

Do they agree with this request? We believe that no dignified or patriotic Nicaraguan could. If they do not support this traitorous and criminal position, they should tell our people whose side they are on at this crucial moment, when Nicaragua is being attacked by Yankee imperialism and the former Somozist guards. These assaults, from land, sea, and air, come at a time when there is talk of an imminent large-scale invasion. Therefore, everyone should be involved in the defense of our homeland.

MOBILIZATION SOUGHT AS REPLY TO 'AGGRESSION'

PA051359 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 5 Nov 83

[Text] The Nicaraguan State Council issued an urgent call to the peoples of the world tonight, asking them to mobilize in response to the intense campaign of aggression being faced by our country. The call was made in a document released by the Special Emergency Commission, presided over by Commander Leticia Herrera, vice president of the State Council. In the announcement, which came following the first working meeting with the Nicaraguan National Disaster Relief Committee, the commission stated that the areas most affected by CIA-directed actions are: Region 1: Esteli, Nueva Segovia, and Madriz; Region 2: Leon and Chinandega; Region 4: Carazo, Grenada, Masaya, and Rivas, and the special zones of the Atlantic region.

On the subject of international aid, the National Disaster Relief Committee, chaired by Reinaldo Antonio Tefel, noted that misinformation causes considerable damage, as international organizations do not get accurate reports on the destruction which results from acts of aggression. He did point out, however, that a number of private foreign organizations have channeled some $31 million in aid to Nicaragua.

LOSSES FROM REBEL ATTACKS ESTIMATED $4 BILLION

PA041635 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Statement by Reinado Antonio Tefel, coordinator of the National Emergency Committee and minister-president of the Nicaraguan Social Security and Welfare Institute; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Excerpt] The damage caused by the counterrevolutionaries since the revolutionary victory totals more or less $4 billion. Although this is a really huge loss for a poor people like the Nicaraguans, the most painful part of it is the loss of human lives. Nevertheless, we Nicaraguans are bent on continuing to defend ourselves and not allowing our revolution to be crushed.

AMBASSADOR TO U.S. COMMENTS ON SENATE VOTE

PA050054 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Telephone statement by Antonio Jarquin, Nicaraguan ambassador to the United States, in Washington; no date given -- recorded]

[Excerpts] The U.S. Senate, which is mainly comprised of Republican members, today approved a resolution to continue covert operations. There is neither approval or disapproval of the plan to continue covert operations, because if this is to become a law there must be a consensus -- both in the U.S. Senate and the House of Representatives -- concerning a bill which would then be submitted to the President. The President would then either veto or accept the bill.

After the events in Grenada, the brazen attitude of the present U.S. Administration must be very clear to our people. Therefore, nothing should surprise us.

We must close ranks in Nicaragua and prepare for defense. We must trust the wisdom and caution of our government and leaders, because they will exert themselves at every possible level to prevent a confrontation. It is obvious that we are not Grenada, and we have been preparing ourselves for a long time to defend our country should circumstances so demand. We have told the U.S. Government clearly that we are a peaceful nation, a nation that wants peace and tranquillity. We do not wish to attack anyone, but nor will we allow any power -- no matter how strong -- to bring us to our knees or attack our sovereignty, our right to self-determination.

I believe that, as of today, we cannot dismiss the possibility of some type of military adventure, although it is true that whoever would embark on this type of military adventure would have to pay dearly for it.

SOVIET AMBASSADOR REAFFIRMS SOLIDARITY

PA041425 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Excerpts] The Soviet ambassador to Nicaragua has declared that the USSR's solidarity with Nicaragua has been one of the most important factors in preventing the Reagan administration from invading our country with Marines. The Soviet ambassador stated that the Soviet Government and people have fully supported the Nicaraguan revolutionary government. He said the following during an interview with our companero reporter Mario Zelaya:

[Begin recording] [Zelava] What do you think of the fact that the United States will not release the Cuban prisoners until repression ends in Grenada? [question as heard]

[Ambassador] We most strongly condemn this act of aggression, this invasion of Grenada by the United States. We believe this to be a further demonstration of the Reagan administration's aggressiveness, of the big stick policy it is implementing throughout the world, and of its [word indistinct] disregard for human rights (?of all peoples), in this case those of the Grenadian people.

We also regard the creation of obstacles to the release of the Cuban prisoners as a provocative policy, a criminal policy, and a policy that violates elementary rules on human rights, most particularly those which are in effect during times of war.

[Zelaya] Do you feel that an invasion of Nicaragua is imminent? After all, following the invasion of Grenada, it was announced that new naval maneuvers will be held in the Caribbean and that U.S. forces participating in "Big Pine II" will be increased.

[Ambassador] The United States has been conducting a campaign of aggression against Nicaragua in many ways and for some time now. We [words indistinct] the Soviet Government recently condemned these acts of U.S. imperialist aggression against Nicaragua. Therefore, we have, are, and will always show our solidarity with the Nicaraguan people during difficult times.

[Zelaya] In the event of a U.S. invasion of Nicaragua, how would the USSR express its solidarity?

[Ambassador] Our solidarity (?has been active and strong) thus far. It has been one of the most powerful deterrents to U.S. aggression against Nicaragua. The USSR has constantly [word indistinct] progressive forces throughout the world. We are aware that this must not happen. A U.S. invasion of Nicaragua must be nipped in the bud even before it (?has begun).

This means that all the world's progressive forces must come out against these dangerous games being played by the Reagan administration regarding an invasion of Nicaragua. They must oppose the very real acts of aggression by the Reagan administration, Honduran military circles, and other forces of external [word indistinct] which are trying to overthrow the Nicaraguan Government. [end recording]

ANTI-SANDINISTS DETAIL POINTS OF AGREEMENT

PA051731 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2221 GMT 4 Nov 83

[By Wilfredo Chacon S.]

[Text] San Jose, 4 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- The Nicaraguan Assembly of Democratic Unity (ANUDE), through its secretary general, Wilfredo Montalvan, warned today that unless the anti-Sandinist guerrillas receive timely aid in their struggle against the regime, an invasion similar to that of Grenada should be expected. The spokesman for the Nicaraguan opposition group said: "We don't want to hear any tardy lectures on non-intervention and popular self-determination. The United States now has no alternative but to intervene and reestablish democracy in Nicaragua." In addition, Montalvan claimed that negotiations to coordinate the efforts of all groups fighting the Managua regime have been "very positive."

While reporting on a recent trip made by ANUDE's Directorate to Honduras and northern Nicaragua, Montalvan said that there are broad areas of agreement among the Nicaraguan Democratic Force (FDN) fighting in the north, the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance (ARDE) fighting in the south, the MISURASATA [Miskito, Sumu, Rama, Sandinist Unity] fighting near the Atlantic, and the Nicaraguan Democratic Union-Revolutionary Armed Forces of Nicaragua (UDN-FARN), led by Fernando Chamorro (El Negro), and fighting in central Nicaragua.

ANUDE listed the major points of agreement in a document which includes economic, social, and military measures. Montalvan declared that both the efforts of the Contadora Group and the proposal presented at the UN by the Sandinist government are useless. He added that the error in both alternatives is that they seek bilateral solutions to the Nicaraguan problem, "which, at this point, cannot be solved through treaties between nations, since this crisis is of a domestic nature."

Among the "points of agreement" listed by the democratic forces fighting the Sandinist regime is a commitment to establish a pluralistic political system "that precludes both a return to the past and any dictatorial or totalitarian domination." The anti-Sandinist groups also pledged to form a transitional "government of national unity," which would include all democratic organizations. Another part of the document notes that a "gradual demilitarization" will be promoted so that the military forces will be independent of all political parties. The primary task of such forces will be "to maintain public order and protect the people."

The anti-Sandinists promised, with aid from democratic governments, "particularly those in Latin America," to implement policies favoring peasants, stronger families, and representative democracy.

To achieve the latter, "free and democratic elections" will be held periodically. The voting, which is to be "secret and direct," will be conducted no later than 1 year following the assumption of power by the government of national unity. The document proposed the abolition of repressive laws and organizations, "public, as well as party related," respect for human rights, and a "genuine national reconciliation."

In the area of foreign policy, the anti-Sandinists advocated the adoption of a clear, nonaligned position within the framework of world democratic solidarity, especially toward Central America. In the field of domestic affairs, they also proposed a review of the expropriations ordered by the current government, a review of trials to guarantee the fair application of justice, and "the release and rehabilitation of those who were victims of mistakes and arbitrary actions."

REPORTS ON REPATRIATION OF PRISONERS, WOUNDED

FL041440 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Text] In today's GRANMA, official organ of the Central Committee of our party, a list has been published of the internationalist Cuban collaborators on whom we have received information. The daily states on its front page:

The public is informed as follows: As has been published recently, when the Yankees invaded Grenada there were a total of 784 Cubans, including collaborators, diplomatic personnel, women, and children. This figure and the list of names and organizations to which the collaborators belonged has been constantly analyzed and checked, case by case and organization by organization. Its margin of error is minimal. With the information provided by the Red Cross, plus the data that we ourselves have received from Cubans at our embassy or outside of our embassy but under diplomatic protection, we can publish the names of the Cubans who are known to be alive in Grenada.

The GRANMA newspaper then gives a detailed listing of 679 Cubans who are alive, adding: In the preceding list are included two wounded Cubans who are hospitalized in Puerto Rico, (Alberto Chataloin Bayin) and Mario Martin Manducar, who -- according to absolutely reliable reports from friends of Cuba -- are in Puerto Rico. It appears that the wounded person, Mario Martin Manducar, who the evacuated doctors said was held by the Yankees in Grenada some days ago but was not evacuated to Cuba, is one of the two hospitalized in Puerto Rico. Their condition is serious, but both are alive. The International Red Cross will take official action in their behalf.

In addition, the daily publishes a list of 38 Cubans whose situation is not precisely known, and then continues with its report to the people: Of these 38 Cubans, we know that there are 9 in the Soviet Embassy whose names we do not have because, of the total of 53 persons at this embassy, we have identifying data on only 44. For the past several days our diplomatic representatives have been unable to make contact with the Soviet Embassy due to the fact that our mission is unable to communicate and is surrounded by Yankee occupation troops. There are two more Cubans on this list, (Marzo del Puerto Souza) and Celestino Rodriguez Hernandez who, although they have not been identified in any of the reports received, were clearly identified in a U.S. television newscast received in Cuba as prisioners taken on 29 October. Accounting for these 11, the number of combat dead cannot in any case be greater than 27.

We know with certainty from information given by the evacuated medical doctors that Carlos Diaz, section chief of the America Department who had arrived aboard the AN-26 aircraft the day before the invasion on a 24-hour visit, died heroically in combat on 25 October. But, of the 26 remaining comrades, there may be one or more alive about whom we have no information at this time. It will be possible to publish with exactitude the list of combat dead only whem more information on these 26 can be obtained from the surviving comrades and when the remains of the fallen comrades have been returned and identified as best as possible.

Yesterday, the above information was communicated directly to the family members and hundreds of messages were delivered to them as they arrived through the Red Cross.

Ferch Delivers U.S. Note

FL041500 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Text] The people are hereby informed that on 3 November at 1030 am Mr Ferch, chief of the U.S. Interests Section in Cuba, delivered the following note:

The U.S. Government is ready to return to Cuba the Cuban citizens still in Grenada, including those remaining in the Cuban Embassy. The U.S. Government is ready to begin the repatriation as soon as Cuba is able to supply the necessary aircraft to carry the Cuban personnel. The return should be conducted in phases, using Cuban aircraft. Due to the condition of the airport, the Cubans will be taken to Bridgetown, Barbados, to board immediately the Cuban aircraft, as was done with the wounded. The transfer of the Cubans to Cuban custody should be done through the cooperation of the International Red Cross. The U.S. Government will contact the representatives of the International Red Cross and suggests that Cuba do the same.

As soon as the note was received, measures aimed at making arrangements for the quickest evacuation of the Cuban collaborators in Grenada and the diplomatic personnel were adopted. Exempted from this is the minimum personnel considered to be indispensable to remain there until the evacuation of those who fell in combat takes place and pending problems are solved. At 1545, officials of the Foreign Ministry met with Mr Ferch, chief of the U.S. Interests Section in Cuba, to inform him that Cuba already had two TU-154 aircraft with a capacity for 158 passengers each, which can make the direct flight to the new Grenada airport. Those two aircraft could make three flights from Grenada to Barbados to carry the collaborators taken prisoners, part of the Cuban diplomatic personnel in Grenada such as women, children, and other Cubans attached to our embassy in that country. We explained that two IL-62 aircraft could be flown to Barbados which, after the evacuation of the collaborators taken prisoner, diplomats, and other Cubans from Grenada to Barbados ends, could carry all the Cuban personnel to Cuba together with the two TU-154.

In addition, it was pointed out to Mr Ferch that, once the collaborators taken prisoners and the rest of the Cuban personnel in the Cuban embassy in Grenada had been evacuated, Ambassador Rizo and three other officials would have to remain there because they are essential in guaranteeing the operation of returning the corpses of the Cubans who fell in combat, which is being discussed with the International Red Cross; that these Cuban officials would also have to take care of matters dealing with the transportation of embassy property as well as make every effort to obtain approval for the return of Cuban construction equipment and other property still in Grenada, including the AN-26 aircraft which arrived there on 24 October. Likewise, he was told that in our embassy, and under Cuba's protection, there are some Grenadian citizens who should be evacuated to Cuba, if they so desire. Mr Ferch explained that there could be some difficulties with the Point Salines airport landing strip which had made the Red Cross DC-8 aircraft's landing impossible, and added that he would immediately communicate with Washington to get a response.

At 1630, Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca met with Mr Pasquier, representative of the International Red Cross, who repeated the Red Cross' readiness to continue making efforts which would allow for the quickest evacuation of the Cuban personnel in Grenada and the transfer to Cuba of the corpses of Cuban builders and collaborators killed in combat.

Mr Pasquier was briefed on what the U.S. Interests Section had reported; and Mr Pasquier said he had been informed that 25 corpses had been buried in places he had not visited, and that the way it had been done was very poor. In some cases, the corpses had been buried in nylon bags and, in others, the corpses had been buried in the ground without protection. In addition, no consideration had been given to making possible their subsequent identification. In view of this, it was explained to Mr Pasquier that Cuba was ready to lend the Red Cross all necessary cooperation in identifying the corpses in Grenada or Cuba. Later in the day, Mr Pasquier reported he had received instructions from the International Red Cross to remain in Cuba to take care of these matters.

Last night, the Soviet ambassador to Cuba confirmed reports received from our embassy in Mexico, which has maintained contact with the Soviet ambassador to that country. According to those reports, on the afternoon of 4 November the Cubans who were in the Soviet Embassy in Grenada will arrive in Cuba via a Barbados-Mexico-Havana flight. The Soviet diplomatic personnel and collaborators from other countries who were in Grenada will be evacuated on that same flight.

An AFP dispatch reports the surprising news that Mr Scoon has declared that he had not made a decision on the expulsion of all the Cuban diplomats and on breaking diplomatic relations with Cuba, that he had merely asked that the Cuban mission be reduced to a minimum to await the decision to be adopted by the provisional goverment to be formed next week. At the time of this communique, in the early morning of 4 November, 0015 hours, the response of the U.S. Government has not been received.

Government Agrees to Proposal

FL042038 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1903 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Text] At 0400 this morning, Mr Ferch, chief of the U.S. Interests Section in Cuba, delivered the following note:

The Department of State has carefully considered the Cuban proposal for the repatriation of Cubans detained in Grenada. The airport facilities in Grenada are not presently in condition to receive Cuban planes. We propose to begin on 4 November with a flight from Grenada to Barbados by a U.S. military plane carrying the first group of about 100 detainees.

This airplane should arrive in Barbados at noon, local time. Nevertheless, such a flight depends on Cuba's immediate agreement to send a Cuban airplane to Barbados to effect the quick transfer of Cuban personnel and their transportation to Cuba.

On 5 November, we propose to send additional flights if possible, one in the morning and another in the afternoon, and to continue sending them on each successive day until all Cubans have been taken from Grenada.

All foreigners have been evacuated from Grenada in this same manner.

In order not to delay in the least the return of our compatriots, the note was immediately answered that we would send the first airplane at the indicated time. At 0515, it was communicated to them that we would carry out the evacuation plan proposed in the note. The rest of the points proposed yesterday to the U.S. Government are still pending. At 0712, the Cuban airplane left for Barbados. It is calculated that the first group of collaborators will arrive some time this afternoon.

Aircraft Departure Reported

FL041515 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Text] This report was received a few minutes ago:

0125 Grenada time. I have just returned from the airport. I left our 53 comrades aboard the aircraft. Processing for departure is very slow. We arrived at the airport at 1900, and we were told that it would take 1 more hour to check the passports. There were no incidents with the departure of our comrades. According to a report I was given by the U.S. and USSR ambassadors, the aircraft will fly to Merida, Mexico. The comrades' morale is as high as the Turquino Peak. Greetings, Rizo.

Televised Arrival of More Cubans

FL041819 [Editorial Report] Havana Television Service in Spanish at 1725 GMT on 4 November begins live color coverage from Jose Marti International Airport of the arrival of more Cubans and other foreign personnel from Grenada.

The coverage begins with closeup shots of an Aeroflot plane taxing toward the terminal ramp. The camera then ranges to a medium shot of the guard of honor made up of Territorial troops. The camera then pans in for a closeup shot of the plane's door and Cuban officials entering the plane. The camera then ranges between guards of honor, with close up shots, and medium-range shots of the plane's door and steps.

The camera then swings from the plane to closeup shots of the arrival of Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, Vilma Espin, and Antonio Perez Herrero, among other top-ranking officials who are arriving. It then returns to the plane and stops, medium shot, on the people that are waiting at the bottom of the steps. The camera again swings away from the plane to a closeup filming of the arrival of Fidel and Raul Castro and other officials and follows them to the steps of the plane.

There are then a series of medium-range and closeup shots of people leaving the plane and Fidel Castro greeting them at the bottom of the plane's steps. As the people begin to come down the steps, the 26 July Hymn is played. The camera continues to film the descent of people and Fidel Castro greeting them, and of the people walking along the tarmac toward the terminal building.

According to the announcer, there are Soviet diplomats and foreign collaborators among the arrivals. Women, children, and Orientals are observed descending from the plane. The number and the names of the arrivals are not given, although Colonel Tortolo is among them. The camera then films closeup shots of Fidel Castro and other high-ranking officials leaving the steps of the plane and heading along the tarmac toward the terminal building. The coverage concludes with closeup and medium-range shots of people entering the terminal building, of the buses that the people are using to leave the terminal, of the empty plane, and a last closeup of the terminal's control tower. During the course of the arrival the announcer made running commentary on arrivals, Grenada, and related events. Live coverage of the ceremony concluded at 1741 GMT.

Arrival of All-Cuban Group

FL051415 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 5 Nov 83

[Excerpts] Yesterday 153 comrades arrived in Havana from Grenada. The first flight at noon brought back 53 Cubans who had been in the USSR Embassy in Grenada, together with diplomatic personnel of the USSR and other nationalities assigned to that small Caribbean island invaded by the Yankee fascists.

Shortly after midnight yesterday, another 100 comrades arrived, including 27 women. These heroic internationalist workers make up the first group of the total number of prisoners held in a concentration camp by Yankee soldiers. As in the case of the comrades who preceded them, these brothers -- who suffered the fascist repression but, because of their honor as Cubans, knew how to defend their places of work and did not falter when faced by the enemy -- received hugs from Fidel, Raul, and from many other leaders of the revolution and of the people.

When we saw those heroic women who left the plane first, we remembered their courage and heroism, recalled the fact that the enemy could not humiliate them with its provocative acts, and realized we were seeing the reincarnation of Mariana [Mariana Grajales, mother of General Antonio Macao]. In a simple but magnificent demonstration of proletarian chivalry, the men left the plane second, with their calloused hands and iron muscles made from the kind of metal that comes only from working with pick and shovel. And we recalled that, in those strong construction workers, Reagan saw terrible soldiers capable of causing a crisis [situation] for Marines and Rangers. For this reason we shared something that -- above the sound of the march played by the ceremonial band -- Raul had said in a loud voice so that the figureheads at the White House and Pentagon could hear through the many American newspapermen present at the ceremony: You have just seen the soldiers that Reagan was talking about. Here is where we will hit them if they attack us.

Names of Additional Survivors

PA051334 Havana International Service in Spanish 1228 GMT 5 Nov 83

[Communique issued by the Revolutionary Government of Cuba on 4 November]

[Text] The people are hereby informed that the following names are of the 9 unidentified Cubans who were in the Soviet Embassy on Grenada, together with another 44 whose names we did know:

Juan B. Cala Romero, Leopoldo Diaz Naipe, Vicente Ferrer Garcia Herrera, Alfonso Garcia Ruiz, Carlos Hernandez Perez, Rolando Nunez Suau, Leoncio Ramos Carmona, Epifanio Sosa Casanova, and Miguel Zayas Jerez.

The Red Cross has confirmed the presence of two other Cubans whose whereabouts were previously unknown. They are: Francisco Castillo Vargas and Medardo Ortiz Rodriguez. Their names appeared yesterday on a list of 38 persons whose current status was unclear.

The Red Cross has also confirmed that the Cubans who appeared on a U.S. television newscast are alive. They had not been accounted for in any of the reports we received. They are: Marzo del Cueto Sosa and Celestino Rodriguez Hernandez. Therefore, the number of dead, including Companero Carlos Diaz, cannot be greater than 25.

As the Cuban personnel return, we will have further information on those who fell in combat. We continue to make every effort, in cooperation with the International Red Cross, to promptly identify and evacuate the fallen Cuban workers. All the Cubans took shelter in, and fought from, a small area. They were not in combined units with the Grenadians. The work would be greatly facilitated if the place where the dead were buried were known. To accomplish this, the U.S. Government must cooperate and provide whatever data it has in its possession, since its soldiers were the ones who arbitrarily and inadequately buried the bodies of those Cuban workers who died in the fighting.

U.S. 'Concentration Camp' Photos Published

PA060540 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 6 Nov 83

[Text] Today's edition of GRANMA published the first photographs received in Cuba of the concentration camp where the U.S. troops who invaded Grenada are holding a large number of Cuban construction workers and collaborators. Under the headline "Nothing Will Make the Constructors of the New Homeland Yield," the newspaper shows a group of Cubans blindfolded, with their hands tied behind their backs, crouching on the ground while a U.S. Marine walks around them, weapon in hand.

In another photograph, several prisoners held behind a barbed-wire fence built by the invaders appear to be suffering the consequences of a heavy rainfall; in the background, an invading soldier laughs sadistically. In its center pages GRANMA publishes many telephone interviews conducted by Radio Havana Cuba with prominent world personalities who have strongly repudiated the U.S. invasion of Grenada and expressed their solidarity with the resistance offered by the Cuban internationalists.

149 Prisoners Greeted by Castro

PA060105 Paris AFP in Spanish 0042 GMT 6 Nov 83

[Text] Havana, 5 Nov (AFP) -- A new group of 149 Cubans, including women and children who were taken prisoner during the fighting in Grenada, arrived here at 0015 GMT tonight from St George's via Barbados. They were greeted in the same manner as the first 100 Cuban prisoners who arrived yesterday in Havana, with full military honors, by President Fidel Castro and his brother, Raul, Minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, who awaited them at the bottom of the steps as they deplaned. The 149 persons who were released today were flown to Barbados aboard a U.S. Hercules C-130 military aircraft. With the arrival of this new group of Cuban prisoners, there are approximately some 400 persons still detained in Grenada. They will be transferred this weekend on two flights per day.

51 Arrive on Second Flight

PA060520 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0511 GMT 6 Nov 83

[Text] Havana, 5 Nov (EFE) -- With the arrival of a third aircraft, which landed in this capital at 2300 (0400 GMT), some 250 or more Cubans remain in the power of the U.S. occupation forces in Grenada. Some 51 persons arrived on this latest flight; they were greeted by President Fidel Castro and the top leadership of the Communist Party and Government of Cuba. Thus far more than 400 Cubans, including wounded, prisoners, and a group that sought refuge in the Soviet Embassy on Grenada, have been repatriated from that island. The first group of 100 prisoners arrived early this morning, and another 150 arrived late this afternoon, making a total of more than 300 persons evacuated today.

More Cubans Arrive

FL071253 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 7 Nov 83

[Text] With the arrival yesterday, back to the fatherland, of another 100 international constructors and collaborators, who were being kept in the Yankee concentration camp in Grenada, we now have a total of 517 comrades who are back in Cuba.

The 100 persons who arrived on the most recent flight were met, as were the people who arrived on previous flights, at the bottom of the plane's steps by our Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, Raul, and other Politburo members. The public, from the terrace of the Jose Marti International Airport, received the constructors and collaborators with warm applause.

'STATION INTERVIEW' PROGRAM WITH COLONEL TORTOLO

PA062104 Havana International Service in Spanish 1503 GMT 6 Nov 83

["Station Interview" program with Cuban Colonel Pedro Tortolo, "who recently returned from Grenada," date and place not given; interviewer not identified; -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] Colonel Tortolo, I know you are tired following your frequent meetings with hundreds of journalists -- most of them foreigners -- who have come to our country to report on the events in Grenada from here. However, I would like you to describe for Radio Havana your role in the events that have shocked Latin America and the world.

[Tortolo] We, together with Companero Carlos Diaz, a representative of our party's Central Committee, were given the task of paying a working visit to Grenada for the purpose of explaining the guidelines of our party and government, of Fidel himself, and of the Armed Forces minister concerning the steps to be taken in the event that that brotherly country was invaded. During this visit, we were to tell our collaborators -- including our diplomatic representatives -- what our mission was. We were to defend our positions in the work areas and the camps where our construction teams lived, the so-called old and new camps. We were not, at any time, to interfere with the U.S. Army's efforts to evacuate U.S. citizens or university students living on Grenada. We had similar instructions regarding possible U.S. Army actions involving the [Grenadian] leadership that was in power at the time.

During this visit, we told our companeros about the orders, which had been clearly emphasized by our leaders: We were not to interfere with the North Americans' operation and were to defend ourselves only if attacked. I repeat: To defend ourselves if we were attacked in our positions. I think this served to reaffirm the contents of the clarifying note sent by our commander in chief to the companeros who were leading the cooperation mission and the military mission there.

[Question] When did you arrive on Grenada, Colonel?

[Tortolo] We arrived on the afternoon of the 24th, at approximately 1130 or 1200. We arrived in St George's at 1300. We immediately began our task of explaining the guidelines to our companeros. We spent all our available time doing that, since time was short. We were scheduled to return to our fatherland the next day at 1100. We had some matters to take care of during the morning of the 25th, our second day there. However, due to the events which developed, we were unable to attend to them.

[Question] Colonel, where were you and what were you doing when the U.S. invasion of Grenada took place?

[Tortolo] I was sleeping in a room I shared with Carlos. We heard the shooting and went outside to see what was happening. We saw U.S. planes flying near our camps. We heard sporadic gunfire and the sound of Grenadian anti-aircraft guns in action against those planes. We issued an immediate order to follow the guidelines established by the commander in chief: To take our positions and not to interfere with the actions of the U.S. Army.

By that time, we already knew that some of the paratroopers who had landed were carrying out actions against our men. In those early hours, such operations were directed at the group of military experts.

[Question] In the United States, the U.S. Government has said that the Cubans on Grenada were military men.

[Tortolo] That is absurd. Our people, and the world, know that -- at the request of Comrade Bishop -- our party, government, and Fidel, personally, agreed to send a group of workers at the end of 1979 to build this airport. The airport had been planned even before the New Jewel Movement assumed power. Those plans were drafted -- if I am not mistaken -- by the British and the West Germans.

[Question] Tortolo, approximately how many Cubans were on Grenada when the invasion occurred, and how many of them were soldiers?

[Tortolo] There were roughly 750 Cubans on Grenada at the time of the invasion. This included construction workers and other personnel from various fields -- diplomats, doctors, teachers, and others. This included 22 soldiers out of a 42-man military mission. The other 20 were service personnel who supported the advisers working with the Grenadians. That was the military group. This also included a small group from the Interior Ministry who cooperated with the companeros detailed to public order and security tasks.

[Question] Were the construction workers receiving military training?

[Tortolo] We can state flatly: No. These companeros had the job of building the airport. To do this, they officially worked 10 hours a day, the workday established by the Union of Caribbean Construction Enterprises, but on some occasions, they would work up to 12 or 14 hours. This took place on Saturdays, Sundays, and days off, so that the work might be finished ahead of schedule, in time to inaugurate the international airport on 13 March, the fifth anniversary of the triumph of the revolution.

[Question] At about what distance from the Cuban positions did the U.S. invasion take place?

[Tortolo] The U.S. invasion took place relatively close to the Cuban positions, since the old camp is near the airport's hangars and terminals. Our installations were some 50 or 60 meters from there. The North Americans parachuted from low-flying planes and landed in an area some 300 or 400 meters from our camps, specifically the old camp.

[Question] You have told other journalists that you never thought the U.S. invasion would take place.

[Tortolo] When we expressed our belief that the U.S. invasion would not take place, we based our opinion on the absurdity of using some 15,000 troops -- together with infantry, artillery, air force, and naval technology -- to invade a very small country with every small armed forces. I believe the United States was familiar with the characteristics of the Grenadian Armed Forces. After all, they were doing intelligence work for one purpose: to occupy the territory of and to destroy a revolutionary process that had already been virtually frustrated due to the internal contradictions which existed among the leaders of the New Jewel Movement.

This is why we said -- and were categorical in doing so -- that we did not believe an invasion was necessary to defeat that country. It could have been like a sightseeing trip. What actually took place was a demonstration of the arrogance of the Reagan administration and the U.S. Government.

From the military point of view, we believe that there was no reason to launch an invasion of that scale against a small nation which did not have the forces necessary to repel it. And, as our leadership has already declared, it was obvious that the country and the people would reject this invasion by the United States.

[Question] Tell me, Tortolo, following the air and sea landings, did you believe at any time that Cuban forces might be attacked?

[Tortolo] We operated on the basis of our guidelines. We thought that the primary task of the U.S. Army as to evacuate its citizens and students. Therefore, there was no reason to either attack or interfere with them. For this reason, although we made preparations in our camps -- on the basis of instructions from the party, the government, and the commander in chief -- we considered an attack on us to be unnecessary. They could have carried out their actions freely. They could have even landed at the airport. We would have done nothing more than watch a military parade being conducted to evacuate U.S. citizens and students.

[Question] At what moment -- approximately -- did the U.S. forces attack the Cuban construction workers?

[Tortolo] As the paratroopers began to land, and even a bit before, we noticed that they had killed one of our companeros. We don't know if the paratroopers killed him or whether some other unit -- the Rangers -- which had already landed, had taken advantage of the first few minutes to carry out surprise or subversive attacks on our personnel. This companero of ours died in the old camp. His last words were: I am dying for Cuba, for socialism. Fatherland or death.

Then the action began. Our fighters began to say: They are shooting at us. What do we do? I advised them to remain calm and not let themselves be provoked. However, they [the Americans] were insolent enough to take advantage of a group of unarmed companeros -- I have already said we did not have weapons for all 750 companeros. They took advantage of this and captured a group of companeros, whom they used as hostages while advancing on our positions, secure in the knowledge that we would not fire on them.

[Question] How did the situation develop following the U.S. attack on the Cuban positions, Colonel Tortolo?

[Tortolo] At that moment we gave the order to defend ourselves and our positions. We repeat: To defend our positions and to fulfill the instructions issued by the leadership of our party and government. At that moment we gave the order to fire on any North American approaching our positions and not to allow any more of our men to be captured. The number of hostages was high, because of the initial advantage they gained through the capture of more than 100 unarmed companeros. They were then used during the advance on our positions in the old camp. As we would not shoot at our own companeros, more of them were taken prisoner.

However, we are convinced that, had our orders not restricted us to the defense of our camp, Reagan's position would today be more difficult. This is so because more than 500 or 600 bodies of U.S. soldiers would have already been returned to the United States. They would have fallen as soon as they landed, since that is the time when troops are most vulnerable during an action such as that carried out by the United States. We would have resisted not for 36 hours, but for days. Perhaps the U.S. command would have been forced to think twice about the operation due to the high number of casualties that the Cuban construction workers would have inflicted on them immediately.

The construction workers were in their camps, many of them asleep. We must take into consideration the situation in that country at that moment to understand the appropriateness of the instructions given by the commander in chief -- to defend only our camps and our positions, and to defend them only if attacked. Had our situation been different, the U.S. Army situation would have been different. They would have had many casualties from the beginning. We believe the operation itself could have been frustrated or the resistance by our workers could have been prolonged.

[Question] Is it possible to establish a comparison between the U.S. military resources and those of the small Cuban contingent in Grenada?

[Tortolo] No comparison can be made. In the first place, ours was not a military contingent but a group of workers who received arms from the party leadership and [words indistinct] to defend their positions. What they had were infantry weapons. An elite U.S. unit was deployed there. That unit was composed of approximately 15,000 men. They used planes, helicopters, artillery support, and support from naval guns. No comparison can be made. It would be absurd to establish a correlation of forces. We had our hands tied when it came to fighting the planes and the artillery. We could act against the infantry, but only when they decided to advance on our positions. They took advantage of this situation at all times during the fighting. They took advantage of their fire, the planes, the artillery, the mobile artillery mounted on armored and light vehicles to soften our positions, practically to annihilate our positions, and then to seize them. We never saw them attacking our positions without first using their planes, artillery, and helicopters.

[Question] Colonel, in view of the unequal battle due to the U.S. superiority in forces, how is it possible that the resistance lasted so long?

[Tortolo] Mostly because of morals. Commander Fidel Castro said once that weapons are as useful as the men handling them. Their usefulness depends on the morale of the men handling them. The morale of our construction workers, doctors, and specialists was high. They were dedicated to following instructions but also to defending themselves, to defend what they had, that piece of camp where they lived, and not to let themselves be intimidated by the arrogant North Americans, by that Army that bases its fighting morale on technology, not on men. We believe they had no ideological motivation to carry out this type of operation against Grenada. Technology gave them power to carry out actions against us, but they feared our fire and would not advance, and this is why we resisted a little over a day.

[Question] U.S. propaganda claims that the United States had a great military victory in Grenada, and that because of this the Marines will be decorated. What do you think about that?

[Tortolo] This has been a Pyrrhic victory. We can say that. Reagan may be a good actor, but not a good military man. I don't think he can say this was a military victory because, to tell the truth, they did not fight an army, they fought a group of workers who had no artillery, no armored vehicle, no planes, no air support, no helicopters. This was practically an unarmed group. We can't understand what kind of decoration Reagan plans to give to his victorious soldiers. We believe this makes no moral sense, that these soldiers will feel offended by these decorations. They will have to receive them as just another clownish action by the current U.S. Administration.

[Question] Colonel Tortolo, what is your impression of the Grenadian people?

[Tortolo] The Grenadian people, honestly speaking, earned our respect. They are a modest and jovial people, a very loving people. They knew that the most fundamental work being done in Grenada was the airport, and this created a feeling of fellowship between our construction workers -- especially those working at the airport and the Sandino Plant that was being built there -- and the people. They treated us with great love. Wherever we went -- provinces, districts -- we noticed the love of the children. They recognized us wherever we went. This was very stimulating. We felt encouraged to continue helping them not only with the construction but with medicine. Our doctors were very much respected because of the importance of medicine in giving health services, especially to children. Grenadians sought Cuban doctors even at night to ask them to solve a situation involving a child, a brother, or a relative. This helped us. It was encouraging. When we were there, we felt good. We have great respect for those people. We also had great esteem for Bishop, that country's prime minister. He had a very close friendship with our party, government, and with Companero Fidel, personally. We greatly respected him. What happened was a great shock to all our personnel in Grenada. I was able to verify this when I arrived there on the 24th. All the companeros were shocked by the events. No one would have thought that this could have happened in Grenada.

[Question] What could the Grenada invasion mean for imperialism on our continent?

[Tortolo] As our commander in chief has said, Grenada will represent to Yankee imperialism in Latin America and the Caribbean what Moncada represented to the Batista tyranny.

[Question] Please comment on the military situation in Grenada and the military situation that could emerge in case of an aggression against Cuba.

[Tortolo] We believe that U.S. imperialism and the Reagan administration must think carefully about what happened in Grenada, since this is just a small part of what could happen if there was an invasion of our fatherland, where -- under conditions very different from those in Grenada -- all our people, under the guidance of our party, our government, and Companero Fidel personally, would rise in arms to repel any imperialist aggression, and to defend the achievements of the Cuban revolution.

COMMENTARIES ON U.S. INTERVENTION IN GRENADA

'Defeat' in UN General Assembly

PA041718 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 3 Nov 83

["Our America" commentary]

[Excerpts] If anyone had the slightest doubt about the degree of isolation in which the United States finds itself, that doubt must have been removed upon analyzing the results of Wednesday's UN General Assembly session. That meeting, which was devoted to the cunning U.S. invasion of Grenada, was the scene of a diplomatic defeat for the United States that might very well be described as historic. Of 144 countries present, 108, that is to say, more than two-thirds, voted in favor of a resolution that profoundly deplores the invasion of Grenada, which is described as an open violation of international law. The U.S. defeat in the General Assembly is still more important if we review the list of countries which supported the U.S. delegation in its opposition to the resolution, through which the great majority of the international community condemned the act of military aggression launched by the United States against Grenada.

It is possible that President Reagan and his warmongering team believed that their defeat in the General Assembly would not be as crushing. If they did beieve that, it is further proof of their political shortsightedness and their contempt for international public opinion. Any sensible person is aware of the virtual worldwide condemnation of the Yankee invasion of Grenada. Most governments, including those closest to Washington, expressed their disapproval of and in some cases repugnance toward such a brutal act of aggression by the strongest capitalist power in the world against a very small country that is 27,500 times smaller than the United States. In additon to its moral defeat in Grenada and its diplomatic defeat in the UN Security Council 5 days ago, the United States has suffered this new defeat in the General Assembly. Still worse will be the future defeats which the United States will suffer should it persist in its demented policy of aggression.

Castro on Defense Capabilities

PA050249 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Station commentary]

[Excerpt] In October, Commander in Chief Fidel Castro reviewed the success rate of the Bastion 83 strategic exercise, which took place from 20-23 June 183 throughout Cuba. An official note released in Havana points out that Castro analyzed those maneuvers in depth and described them as a momentous step in Cuba's defense preparedness and in the Cuban revolution's enhanced capacity to resist, repel, and survive any form of military aggression that U.S. imperialism might unleash against it. Fidel Castro said that Bastion 83 is the first step toward improved quality in Cuba's defensive preparedness, which will make every citizen a soldier in a war that will be the entire people's war. The Bastion 83 strategic exercises were only a small sample of what the Cuban people would be capable of if the enemies of the Cuban revolution dared attack our nation, if they dared put one foot on this land where for the past 25 years we have been building a new society for which tens of thousands of Cubans have sacrificed their lives.

'International Commentary' on U.S. Policy

FL041725 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Nov 83

["International Commentary" with Oscar Ferrer and Ismael Tantaw of the Havana Televison Service staff]

[Text] [Tantaw] Good morning. Despite the repudiation of international public opinion, the U.S. President continues to insist that the cunning and criminal interference in the small Caribbean island was a rescue operation, or, better said, a rescue mission.

It is already well known that 108 states, 108 member countries of the United Nations, have deeply deplored the armed invasion of the small Caribbean island and they have also urged that the military intervention should come to an end and that U.S. troops, the foreign troops, should be withdrawn immediately from Grenada. The United Nations has asked its secretary general to urgently study the current sitaution within a period of 72 hours and then submit a report on this situation which has been created on the small Caribbean island, Grenada. We consider that this situation... All the world public opinion that has unanimously rejected the U.S. intervention in the Caribbean island... That we could discuss it, talk it over briefly with our colleague, Oscar Ferrer, and highlight some other aspects regarding the situation, and I repeat: Created by U.S. intervention in that island. Would you please Ferrer...

[Ferrer] There is no doubt, Tantaw, that the international community's reaction to the U.S. invasion of Grenada, which has been presented by Washington as a multilateral action, due to the fact that it was symbolically accompanied by six Eastern Caribbean countries in this vile action, has been one of total rejection of this new action of interference by the imperialist U.S. Government.

As you have said, Tantaw, on two occasions during the past few days it has been made evident at the United Nations that the international community has fully repudiated this invasion of Grenada by the United States. The first time during a meeting of the Security Council and the second time, a few hours ago, during a meeting of the General Assembly. On both occasions it has been made evident that the Reagan administration's policy has been totally rejected, a policy that is full of contradictions and lies, in addition to the overt aggressiveness, expansionism, and interference that characerizes U.S. policy.

When we refer to contractions in Reagan's policy, we can recall -- in order to prove that we are right -- what he said during his message to the nation on 25 January 1983. On that occasion, exactly 9 months before Reagan was to give the order to invade Grenada, Reagan said, and I cite textually: The responsible members of the international community do not threaten their neighbors, nor do they invade their territories. In addition, they also keep their allies from committing aggressions.

If this assertion had come, or if it had not come from the president of an aggressive and imperialist country such as the United States, from the government of a country that has for decades invaded Latin American and Caribbean countries on dozens of occasions, then this assertion could have been believed. But, Reagan has demonstrated with his invasion of Grenada that what he said on that occasion can only be termed as pure imperialist demagoguery, cheap words, said with the intention of confusing the international community and of trying to present the United States as a nation that respects the sovereignty of other countries. With his action in Grenada, Reagan has demonstrated that the United States is not precisely a responsible member of the international community.

On 25 October 1983, precisely 9 months after that Reagan message to the nation, the U.S. President ordered the invasion of Grenada, and he asserted that the United States had no other option than that of taking energetic and decisive action. But this Reagan action is none other than the typical behavior of a U.S. chief of state, who is accustomed to making war in the midst of demagogic statements. We thus recall the aggressions against Korea and Vietnam, the Cold War, the current policy of increasing nuclear weapons, and the boycotts and tension that is currently being implemented through Reagan's U.S. policy.

But, this imperialist action, this action of precisely invading Grenada to which we were referring at the beginning, has provoked a totally adverse reaction within the international community, as has been demonstrated by the reaction that occurred in the United Nations, the OAS, and in the emergency meeting that was called for by the World Peace Council, which is currently taking place in Mexico City.

[Tantaw] You are quite right, Ferrer. Regarding this rejection, we read, for example, the statements by Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi regarding this situation that has been created in the Caribbean island, Grenada. She said that she could not understand how a small country with 120,000 inhabitants could be a threat to anyone. She also said that the arguments that have been used have not convinced her.

Now, Ferrer, there is something that caught my eye and I would like to mention it.

According to the most recent information that we have received, we have the statements made by Mr Paul Scoon, who calls himself Sir [given in English]. Mr Scoon has stated that he will announce the formation of an interim government within 1 week and that he will call general elections within 1 year. Paul added that he will not name politicians to government posts in Grenada, that he will only name technocrats. This surprises us, and we say this because everything indicates that this gentleman does not know what the word politics means. He does not even know the definition of the word politics. Because we just do not understand, as the report here clearly states... It states: Politicians will not be named for the government of that island. And in addition, it says that only technocrats will be named. In other words, the technocrats are not tied down with political interests. In other words, they are above and beyond... well I do not know what. This fact caught our eye and I wanted to mention it because it is an aspect that tends to confuse international public opinion.

[Ferrer] Yes, Tantaw. I want to point out that the isolation of the United States, after the invasion of Grenada, is quite evident, and this fact is supported by the voting of the General Assembly, where the United States stood alone. Despite the comings and goings of the U.S. representative and the pressure that she applied, not even Washington's European allies dared to vote in favor of the United States. The only thing that they did do was to abstain from voting. Two countries supported the United States during the voting, and of course they could not vote against anything that could damage the United States. We refer to Israel and El Salvador. Both countries are totally committed to the United States. Both countries depend on the economic and military aid of the United States. Israel has used, has taken advantage of the veto of the United States in the Security Council on several occasions to prevent the passage of several resolutions condemning the policy of interference and aggression of Tel Aviv. El Salvador also cannot vote against the United States in the United Nations, because Alvaro Magana's government depends absolutely on Washington for its livelihood and in voting in favor of the invasion of Grenada it was encouraging this type of action against Nicaragua.

[Tantaw] Look here, in order to conclude I would like to point out something that was said by the GDR vice foreign minister when [words indistinct] the United States has elevated international terrorism to the rank of state policy. This is something that clearly defines the situation that has been created by the U.S. intervention in Grenada.

We believe that all of this responds to an internal system, and of course a foreign policy as an expression of a sick internal system can of course only produce a sick reaction, a sick expression of the system. I repeat: I consider that this expression gives the overall story of the situation that has been created and that this definition responds to the current central problem. Regarding this contradiction, which even the Western media point out, the East-West contradiction, which has been created precisely to confuse. We understand that this is a pack of lies and is a part of U.S. propaganda, Western propaganda, to confuse international public opinion. There is a central problem in our times, and that is the contradiction that exists between the two systems -- the socialist and capitalist systems. Do you have anything else?

[Ferrer] No. Although, to conclude, we could say that the General Assembly and the Security Council have demonstrated that the United States is truly isolated due to the imperialist invasion of Grenada.

[Tantaw] Then I thank you for your company this morning. And I thank you for attention.

TELEVISION SHOWS DOCUMENTARY ON GRENADA AIRPORT

PA060200 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 6 Nov 83

[Text] Cuban television presented this Saturday the documentary, "Grenada, Takeoff of a Dream," the premier of which was scheduled for 13 March 1984 to mark the inauguration of the new airport in Grenada.

The film, which lasts nearly half an hour, shows, through interviews, how the airport in Point Salines represented a much cherished hope of all Grenadians, and included the participation of Cuban construction workers and specialists from other nations, such as the United Kingdom and Finland.

The documentary likewise includes the opinions of U.S. tourists who visited the site to watch the construction work, thus disproving the U.S. Government's version that the new airport terminal was intended strictly for military use. The Cuban documentary, "Grenada, Takeoff of a Dream," shows a religious ceremony held at a church in St George's in which the pastor prays that the new airport's construction reach a happy ending, and asking that He protect and bless all those who worked on such an important tourism-related activity. The film also shows a visit by the late Grenadian Prime Minister Maurice Bishop to the new airport, and his meeting with the workers. The film ends with the first scenes of the U.S. armed aggression against the small Caribbean island, which has received the most resolute international rejection.

WORKERS THROUGHOUT COUNTRY OBSERVE RED SUNDAY

PA070045 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 6 Nov 83

[Text] On this Red Sunday many workers of the Cuban Construction Union who deployed to the area where the new Soviet Embassy is being built in Havana reiterated their solidarity with the USSR, which is celebrating the 66th anniversary of the triumph of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The group also expressed their combative solidarity with their fellow countrymen working in other parts of the world.

It was also learned in this capital city that more than 5,000 port workers are engaged in the handling and transfer of merchandise, and that there has been an efficient response on the part of the people and workers of the sugar industry to the urgent needs of the sugar harvest that began yesterday in Cuba. From the interior of the country, it was learned that there has been massive and enthusiastic participation on the part of the Cuban proletariat and its mass and political leaders in the celebrations commemorating the day. It was learned that millions have participated.

Most noteworthy during this labor campaign is the effort put forward by hundreds of members of the agricultural and forestry unions in planting trees; harvesting grains, vegetables, and other food products; and tilling the land. Their work on the coffee and tobacco plantations and on grazing land is also noteworthy. Many men and women of the education, health, transportation, and [word indistinct] sectors are also helping. Every Cuban province reported that before daybreak thousands of workers and members of the women's federation, the committees for the Defense of the Revolution, and the Armed Forces deployed to their assigned work areas, with the firm intent to make this Red Sunday the most productive ever and to offer its fruits to increase the funds for defense and for the social and economic development of the country.

BARBADOS

PAPER LAMENTS CAMPAIGN AGAINST UNITED STATES

FL041711 Bridgetown CANA in English 1443 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, Nov 4 (CANA) -- The NATION newspaper today regretted the "vigorous smear campaign" waged against the countries whose forces are involved in the invasion of Grenada. The paper was commenting in an editorial on developments this week at the United Nations where the government assembly [as received] voted overwhelmingly to deplore the invasion after the U.S. had vetoed a similar resolution in the Security Council.

"During the past week a vigorous smear campaign was launched against the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States, Jamaica, the United States, and Barbados (the states providing troops). That the role they played was what the vast majority of Grenadians wanted, was completely ignored," the NATION said.

It added: "It therefore seems to us that there is now a need to counter the negative image so forcefully portrayed of these allies at the United Nations by regimes with such lamentable human rights records as Guyana and Nicaragua. The pot, after all, should not be permitted to get away with calling the kettle black."

BRIEFS

FRG, INDIAN ENVOYS APPOINTED -- The Government of India has appointed Mr P.P. D'Souza as the new High Commissioner to Barbados. Mr D'Souza will be headquartered in Port-of-Spain, Trinidad and Tobago. The FRG has appointed Dr Johannes Reitberger as ambassador to Barbados and he will also be based in Port-of-Spain. [Summary] [Bridgetown BARBADOS ADVOCATE in English 22 Oct 83 p 2 FL]

GRENADA

SCOON SEEN AS LIKELY TO HEAD GOVERNMENT

PA070424 Paris AFP in English 0339 GMT 7 Nov 83

[From the news briefs]

[Text] -- St George's [no date as received] -- Governor-General Sir Paul Scoon is likely to head the provisional Grenadian government he is to announce by Wednesday, several leading Grenadians said here. Meanwhile, a U.S. Embassy spokesman said that 358 Cuban prisoners of war out of a total 658 taken during the invasion were still waiting to be flown back to their country.

UNCTAD'S MCINTYRE POSSIBLE AS SCOON'S CHOICE

FL041816 Bridgetown CANA in English 1757 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Text] United Nations, Nov 4 (CANA-REUTER) -- The head of the Commonwealth Secretariat, who is trying to assemble an interim security force for Grenada drawn from Commonwealth states, conferred with their UN delegates today. The official, Shridath Ramphal, is in New York to participate in a conference called by Parliamentarians for World Order.

He addressed delegates from member states of the 48-nation Commonwealth at a private meeting in the UN and was due to see Secretary General Perez de Cuellar later in the day.

Secretary General Ramphal, a former foreign minister of Guyana, has assumed a key role in the effort to replace the United States-led invasion forces who entered the tiny island last week with units acceptable to the international community.

A resolution adopted by 108 voters to nine with 27 absentions in the UN General Assembly on Wednesday "deeply deplores" the armed intervention, calling it a flagrant violation of international law. The assembly is expected to consider the situation again after examining a report by Perez de Cuellar, due tomorrow.

Under Secretary General Diego Cordovez, leading a fact-finding mission for the UN chief, arrived in Grenada today aboard a chartered British aircraft and is due back in New York late tomorrow afternoon, a UN spokesman said. The spokesmen, Francois Giuliani, said that Cordovez would probably work on his report during the flight back and, while this would not be delivered to the General Assembly within the 72-hour time limit set in the resolution, it would be ready as soon as possible. Guiliani said that translation and reproduction procedures might delay publication of the report until Sunday evening.

The spokesman confirmed a report that a Grenadian deputy secretary general of the Geneva-based UN Conference on Trade and Development, Alister McIntyre, had been questioned about forming an interim government for the country. Giuliani said that McIntyre, who had been on a UN mission to Venezuela, now was in Grenada for talks with Paul Scoon, the governor general, and had Perez de Cuellar's authority to make the visit in his personal capacity.

A dispatch to THE WASHINGTON POST today from Barbados quoted Lester Bird, deputy premier of Antigua, one of the member nations of the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States, which requested President Reagan to send American troops to Grenada last week, as having stated that the group strongly supported McIntyre's appointment. "He could come clothed in the UN aura" and ease reconciliation in Grenada, Bird was reported to have remarked.

A former head of the Caribbean Common Market (Caricom), McIntyre is a 51-year-old British-educated economist. Asked today if there would be any complication for the UN about his possible appointment to lead a Grenadian Government, Giuliani told reporters that this was a matter for the secretary general of UNCTAD, Gamani Correa of Sri Lanka. THE WASHINGTON POST dispatch said McIntyre made guarantees of his return to UNCTAD, where his salary is understood to be about 100,000 dollars a year, a condition for accepting the Grenada job.

COARD, AUSTIN, OTHERS TURNED OVER TO AUTHORITIES

PA062339 Paris AFP in Spanish 2255 GMT 6 Nov 83

[By Pierra Pointeau, special AFP correspondent]

[Excerpt] St George's, Grenada, 6 Nov (AFP) -- Bernard Coard, former vice prime minister of the People's Revolutionary Government of Grenada; his wife Phylis, responsible for the women's movement; and General Hudson Austin, who perpetrated the 19 October coup d'etat, were turned over to the Grenadian authorities today by the U.S. military.

This information, supplied by the information office of the U.S. diplomatic legation here, added that Coard, his wife, and Austin had been kept in custody since their arrest for "their own safety" aboard the U.S. aircraft carrier Saipan," which is stationed in Grenadian territorial waters.

They were today turned over to the authorities of Richmond Hill prison, in the island's capital, together with Selwyn Strachan, former minister of national mobilization, and two members of the former Revolutionary Military Council, Majors James and Cornwall, the latter of whom was the Grenadian ambassador to Cuba.

IRC DELEGATE SAYS 300 CUBANS LEAVING 5 NOV

PA052210 Paris AFP in Spanish 2101 GMT 5 Nov 83

[By Pierre Pointeau, special AFP correspondent]

[Text] St George's, Grenada, 5 Nov (AFP) -- Jorge Heumann, Swiss chief of the delegation of the International Red Cross (IRC) Committee, has told AFP that 300 Cuban prisoners should leave Grenada today. The IRC representative said that 100 prisoners left yesterday, Friday, and that the remainder -- some 250 persons -- should be able to leave the Caribbean island tomorrow, Sunday.

"All the Cubans should have left by Monday," Guy Farmer, spokesman for the U.S. diplomatic legation, confirmed for his part.

The 100 persons evacuated yesterday, Friday, to Barbados by U.S. Air Force C-130's included 20 wives of Cuban workers held prisoner since the 25 October invasion. Several women who formed part of the medical contingent had [words indistinct] last Wednesday. The prisoners are being taken to the neighboring island of Barbados first, and from there will be transported by Cuban commercial aircraft to Havana.

The 39 Cubans, including 18 diplomats, who are still in the Cuban Embassy in St George's will be the last to leave, Cuban Ambassador Julian Torres Rizo told AFP. He added that he had still not designated the person or persons who will remain, but that he will leave. "We are packing our bags," he said.

At 0900 this morning, some 50 Cubans of the first group that was to be evacuated were sitting on the floor at the airport in a sector surrounded by barbed wire, near the unfinished buildings that they had been building. They were searched by the Red Cross personnel and guarded by armed U.S. soldiers. The newsmen present were not allowed to interview them.

Meanwhile, the hasty departure of 32 Cubans and Soviet [word indistinct] forced the Grenadian authorities to close all the public secondary schools in St George's, where they had been professors, according to Guy Farmer.

The U.S. spokesman noted that Paul Scoon had demanded that only one Cuban diplomatic representative remain in Grenada, and that the ambassador had been declared "persona non grata." According to Farmer, one of the reasons for keeping a Cuban diplomatic representative there might be the presence of more than 200 Grenadian students in Havana. The U.S. spokesman noted that the decision to expel the Cuban workers and diplomats had been made by the governor. "We were asked to get them off the island," he stated.

For his part, Major Douglas Frey, U.S. military spokesman, indicated that the Pearls commercial airport on the northeastern coast of Grenada will be reopened to traffic this coming Monday. Telex and telephone communications to areas abroad will also be re-established on that date, he added. Major Frey also indicated that approximately 1,000 members of the People's Revolutionary Army (PRA) had responded to the call of the governor general, and had signed up before the multinational peace-keeping force.

However, the state of emergency remains in effect in Grenada and the 2000-0500 curfew has been maintained.

Also, a U.S. congressional delegation comprised of 15 persons, led by Representative Thomas Foley, Democrat from the State of Washington, has been in Grenada since yesterday, Friday.

The delegation visited Governor Sir Paul Scoon this morning. They also visited the ruins of the psychiatric hospital of Richmond Hill, which was bombed by U.S. aircraft on 25 October, and will meet tomorrow, Sunday, with several Grenadian personalities and leaders, as well as with the 20 or more U.S. citizens who have remained on the island since the incidents began.

ISLAND REESTABLISHES COMMUNICATIONS LINKS

PA071250 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0801 GMT 7 Nov 83

[By Peter Seares]

[Excerpt] St George's, 7 Nov (LATIN-REUTER) -- The Grenadian authorities today took measures aimed at normalizing the situation in this Caribbean island. The measures include the reestablishing of air, telephone, and telex communications with the rest of the world.

Grenada's Pearls Airport has been declared operational for the first time since the 25 October invasion led by U.S. military units, and LIAT, the small airline that serves this country, has announced that it expects to resume its commercial flights today or tomorrow. Since the invasion, all air transportation has been carried out through the U.S. military flights operating from the still unfinished airport in southern Grenada, where the Cubans were working at the time of the military operation.

Several international telephone calls were placed this weekend. Only a few lines are available, and calls are strictly limited. Telex services have been reestablished as of today, according to a U.S. mission spokesman in this capital.

FORMER MINISTERS COMMENT ON COUP, U.S. ACTION

Louison on Bishop's Death

FL041757 Bridgetown CANA in English 1646 GMT 4 Nov 83

[By Reudon Eversley]

[Text] St George's, Grenada, Nov 4 (CANA) -- George Louison, who until a military coup here two weeks ago was Grenada's agriculture minister, says he has it on good authority that leftist Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and five colleagues were executed by the Army and only "pure luck" had saved him from a similar fate.

Louison, who with cabinet colleague Kendrick Radix had been detained by the security forces just before soldiers opened fire on Bishop and a large crowd of supporters at the Army headquarters, Fort Rupert, said the killings had been ordered by ex-Deputy Prime Minister Bernard Coard and his backers on the Central Committee of the ruling New Jewel Movement (NJM).

"Bernard Coard and the rest of the Central Committee, who I am 100 percent sure ordered the killings, must be tried," he declared. "Those who were involved must be brought to a court of justice and the penalty must be imposed." "The soldiers were given special orders from the Central Committee. The squad was led by a captain called Lester Redhead ...and about three or four other soldiers. They were shot with light machine guns," Louison told CANA.

Louison said that as far as he could ascertain about 90 people were killed in the melee.

It was a bitter leadership feud between the moderate Bishop and the hardline Marxist Coard that triggered the political upheaval here, climaxing with the killing of Bishop, Education Minister Jacqueline Creft, Foreign Minister Unison Whiteman, Housing Minister Norris Bain, and trade unionists Vincent Noel and Fitzroy Bain on October 19 and the subsequent seizure of power.

Louison, who was in Richmond Hill prison until U.S. and Caribbean forces intervened here October 25 to quell the strife, said there were orders to execute former Industrialization Minister Kendrick Radix, three others, and himself detained in the maximum security wing if the battle with the invading forces had become too intense.

"On several occasions, there were plans to execute me. They had left word that once the war had become too intense, those of us in that cell block should have been executed," the ex-minister said.

Along with Louison and Radix in the block of Richmond Hill prison overlooking this capital city, were Louison's brother, Einstein, chief of staff of the People's Revolutionary Army (PRA), and Cletus St Paul, the late prime minister's top personal security officer, according to Louison.

The agriculture minister, who opposed the proposal for Bishop to share leadership with Coard because it was "unscientific" and "had no theoretical justification," said the Coard faction of the Central Committee had been prepared for a military solution to the crisis.

The presence of Bishop at Fort Rupert Army headquarters with an estimated 3,000 crowd on the day of his death was the "perfect excuse" to put the plan into action, Louison said. "There was a distinct wing of the Central Committee that wanted a military solution. That I'm clear of because I discussed it with them. I mentioned it to them and I struggled with them on it," Louison said.

Louison said he understood Bishop's presence at the fort, after he had been freed from house arrest by a large crowd of supporters, was to make a broadcast to the nation and to make some overseas calls "probably to the press" and "I would think he was looking for the safest place... because he had none of his security."

Louison said he did not have "a concrete picture" of what happened to the bodies of Bishop and his colleagues, which were never handed over to their relatives. But he added there were two theories -- they were buried in a mass grave or had been dumped at sea.

Louison said while he does not support the United States-led intervention here, had the short-lived Revolutionary Military Council (RMC) remained in power, Grenada would have been in for a period of "severe repression."

Louison, who first served as education minister after the NJM seized power in a 1979 coup, said Coard, his wife Phyllis, and People's Mobilisation Minister Selwyn Strachan were the real powers in the country after the bloody military takeover, though Army Chief Hudson Austin was thrust in the forefront as head of the RMC. "The people who really commanded the power in the post-Maurice period were Bernard Coard, Phyllis Coard, and Selwyn Strachan, but none of them could have faced the people," he said. "Austin was the only one who is still known among the Grenadian people...in terms of the struggle of the party...over the years (against deposed Prime Minister Gairy)."

Louison said the NJM's future in the political life of Grenada would have to be studied. There was a question mark over his own political future, he said. The former minister said he would cooperate with whoever emerges as the new authorities in Grenada on condition that they continue the programs started by the PRG in the areas of education, housing, health, and the completion of the new international airport at Point Salines.

Ramdhanny on NJM Problems, Weapons

FL042143 Bridgetown CANA in English 2040 GMT 4 Nov 83

[By Reudon Eversley]

[Text] St George's Grenada, Nov 4 (CANA) -- A former member of Grenada's defunct People's Revolutionary Government (PRG) has suggested that the failure of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop to crackdown on "certain 'self-serving' elements" within his party was responsible for his fall from power last month.

Lyden Ramdhanny, who was minister of tourism and civil aviation, said there was manipulation by these Central Committee members for over one year to get certain people in key positions of the island's decision-making process.

"...Prime Minister Bishop was not the type, for example, to challenge anybody's authority. And because he was a man who wanted total national unity, he did not question these moves that were made which eventually led to his downfall," Ramdhanny said in an interview with CANA. The former minister, who went underground during the political upheaval, declined to name these "elements," saying media accounts as to who they are have been accurate.

Ramdhanny said there had been "definite signs" that all was not well withing the New Jewel Movement (NJM), but party members tried to keep them out of public view. Bishop's fall from power and his execution by the Army two weeks ago climaxed a bitter leadership squabble with his deputy, Bernard Coard, and a hardline faction of the NJM Central Committee he led and that included People's Mobilization Minister Selwyn Strachan.

Questioned about the massive military build-up reported by United States intervention forces in Grenada, Ramdhanny said the arms that were in the country were to arm [words indistinct] defend the revolution in the wake of external threats. "I don't make any apologies for what people call military build-up. What we were doing was simply arming ourselves in the wake of all kinds of threats we were faced with of military intervention," he said.

He added: "...When you are going to arm yourself to protect your country, you don't go around on a loudspeaker saying what you have and what you don't have... but the fact is that generally speaking, people knew we were arming ourselves beyond the average Caribbean country."

Ramhanny said, however, it was unfortunate that journalists were not allowed into Grenada during the first days of the American-led invasion to see what was happening for themselves, in the wake of claims by the U.S. forces of huge arms and ammunition discoveries.

Ramdhanny said it was "unfortunate" that foreign forces had to intervene to resolve an internal Grenadian problem, but he added that the U.S. and Caribbean initiative was welcome by about 90 percent of the population.

"It is very unfortunate because it can have wider implications...," the ex-minister said. "...While it is fine to have people coming and assisting us in riding ourselves of that military council, at the same time we have to ensure that our independence and our sovereignty are maintained," he added.

Radix on Coup, U.S. Action

FL051259 Bridgetown CANA in English 1205 GMT 5 Nov 83

[By Keith Grant]

[Text] St George's, Grenada, Nov 5, (CANA-REUTER) -- A prominent former member of Maurice Bishop's left-wing government, toppled in a bloody military coup on October 19, has condemned the U.S.-led invasion of Grenada last week. Kendrick Radix, former minister of fisheries and industries and a close colleague of Bishop who was killed in the coup, called for the immediate withdrawal of foreign troops. "The presence of foreign forces on our soil violates Grenadian sovereignty, international law, and in any case the war is now over," Radix, 41, told reporters.

Radix has spent the last seven days at the Cuban ambassador's residence where he sought refuge shortly after the invasion began. The residence is closely guarded by American troops, and no one is allowed to leave. Radix said he would go home when the Cubans were given safe passage out of the country. The first sixty of 630 Cuban prisoners captured during the invasion were flown out of Grenada on an American C-130 transport aircraft to an undisclosed destination today.

Radix was detained on October 15, after protesting against Bishop's house arrest the previous day, and spent the next 11 days in a dungeon at the 18th-century Fort Frederick. He said his captors threatened to kill him. "They knew my opposition to what had happened and one intelligence officer tested me by asking me what would happen if it was decided to pass me out (eliminate me). I said it would not matter very much and nothing happened."

Radix said the military takover in Grenada was the direct result of a personal power play by former Deputy Prime Minister Bernard Coard. He said Coard was "pragmatically close" to Bishop, but ambitious, and used these close relations to further his ambitions. "He was very clever and cunning, and decided to exercise personal power," Radix said. Coard, 39, is widely believed to have been the architect of last month's coup, although his subsequent silence led to speculation about his real involvement.

Both Coard and General Hudson Austin, the head of the Revolutionary Military Council (RMC) that took over from Bishop's People's Revolutionary Government, were captured this week by U.S. troops and are believed to be held on board the USS Saipan.

Austin, according to Radix, was the caught in the middle of the power play. "The point I want to make clear is that the RMC is an extension of Bernard Coard... he devised the thing," Radix said.

Radix was cautious about his own personal ambitions once the island settled down to democratic life. "I have so far contributed 14 years to public life, but my decision whether or not to take part in politics depends on the people," he said.

Asked his opinion about the decision by Governor-General Sir Paul Scoon to appoint an interim government to prepare for elections, Radix said he did not believe there was constitutional precedent. He added he was troubled by what "appears to be a lack of legal basis." Radix said also that the governor-general should be cautious in his timetable for elections within a year since he could not see any strong leaders emerging at this stage.

Radix criticized claims by the United States and some Caribbean nations that Cuba had been arming Grenada as a threat to the region. "All Cuban personnel were at all times there at the request of the PRG and the weapons were intended for exclusive defence against external aggression," he said.

JAMAICA

SEAGA SAYS NO BAN ON TRAVEL TO USSR, CUBA

FL050020 Kingston Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Text] Prime Minister Edward Seaga has said there is no intention of banning travel to the Soviet Union and Cuba, but that the government intends to throw the spotlight on those persons who visit Cuba and the Soviet Union.

Mr Seaga was speaking at a news conference at Jamaica House this morning to answer questions on his announcement of a plot to murder a female protocol officer in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and also to deal with the Grenada situation. Asked if there were going to be restrictions on travel to the Soviet Union and Cuba the prime minister said:

[Begin recording] Those who are political figures, those who are known to have connections to various agencies and organizations that are in contact with the Soviet Union and with Cuba, and whose history is one which leads us to suspect that their visit may not be the type of visit [passage indistinct]. We are not planning to ban travel to Cuba. We are not planning to ban travel to the Soviet Union. But those persons who go there, who are connected with such organizations against the background of all that has taken place in the Caribbean nations, against the background of what has been disclosed in Grenada, against the background of [words indistinct] it would be an opportunity for them [passage indistinct]. [end recording]

Mr Seaga said that if the action against the Russians would jeopardize a 1-million ton bauxite contract, then this would have to be so, that the life of one Jamaican was worth more than a million tons of bauxite.

The prime minister said that the dismissed employee of the Foreign Affairs Ministry, Joseph Burey, was not connected to the plot to murder the female protocol officer. He said that criminal action was not taken against the Cuban representative of PRENSE LATINA (Dario Ibanez) as the security forces did not want to make public disclosure of their sources of information or to kill the goose who laid the golden egg.

Asked about [word indistinct] why some of the 25 persons he had listed as traveling to Grenada, Cuba, and the Soviet Union during this year, Mr Seaga said that three of them had written [word indistinct] saying that they had not visited any of these countries in 1983 and that they seemed to make a case in that respect. He said that one of them happened to have a son by the same name who visited one of those countries. The other two had only been planning visits, but they did not come off.

PARAGUAY

MOPOCO LEADERS SEEK TO RETURN FOR 'DISCUSSIONS'

PY051741 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 5 Nov 83 p 11

[Text] Paraguayan Colorado Movement (Mopoco) members have reiterated their decision to return to Paraguay on 11 November to start a number of discussions on the national situation and internal aspects of the Colorado Party. For the fifth time Paraguayan exiles will try to return to the country through "general Alfredo Stroessner" International Airport.

Earlier the national authorities had banned the return of exiles under the so-called "Operation Return."

Mopoco leaders have announced their purpose to return to the country to initiate national and partisan discussions "to achieve the democratization of the country and to make the Colorado Party autonomous again."

The Authentic Radical Liberal Party [PLRA] executive board discussed "Operation Return" at its last meeting. PLRA Political Secretary Dr Miguel Abdon Saguier said that the presence of Mopoco leaders in Paraguay will mark the beginning of the Colorado Party's internal democratization, a fact that will have an immediate impact on national life. "No moral, legal, or political reason can prevent Paraguayans from living in their fatherland, from participating in their country's political decisions, from having their children educated in Paraguyan schools, or from spending the rest of their lives in their fatherland."

SURINAME

MINISTER RAPS U.S.-LED GRENADA INVASION

FL041927 Bridgetown CANA in English 1812 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Text] Paris, Nov 4 CANA -- Suriname today called for the speedy withdrawal of all foreign troops from Grenada. Suriname Education Minister Glenn Sankatsingh told a meeting of the United Nations Educational and Scientific Organisation (UNESCO) that Grenada, invaded on October 25 by U.S.-led troops, had been the victim of unprovoked aggression.

The minister reiterated his country's support for states and movements struggling against under-development, poverty, oppression, and exploitation.

ARSON SUSPECT SAID LINKED TO DECEMBER INVASION

FL040642 Hilversum International Service in English 0530 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Text] In Suriname an unknown member of the People's [Party] has been arrested on charges of arson. According to the Suriname superintendent of police, [Henry Vray), the cases of arson during the past week were intended to create a climate which would facilitate an invasion, which he said was being planned for the month of December.

Monday
7 November 1983
Vol VI No 216
Annex No 102

Annex

Daily Report

LATIN AMERICA

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